EAVER ARGUS.
BEAVER, PENN'A.
ednesday, April 30th. 1862.
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REMARKS OF
on. W. W. Ketcham,
OF LUZERNE COUNTY,

ivered in the Senate, on Thursday evening, March 13, 1862, on Senate bill No. 323, entitled "Joint Resolutions relative to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the subject of slavery in the States."

The SPEAKER stated the question before the Senate to be upon the final age of the resolutions.

Mr. KETCHAM. Mr. Speaker, the resolutions under consideration have already been ably and patriotically discussed, but embodying as they do the principles which my own convictions of right have led me to adopt as our only hope of ultimate national harmony and safety, I cannot forego this opportunity of contributing my share towards making them the basis of a grand and magnificent national policy. They enunciate no novel doctrine. They propose no startling innovation, the results of which are mere conjecture. They do not ask us to sail out upon an unknown sea of speculation, freighted with our country's destiny, ignorant of our course or of the shore upon which we may be cast. The doctrines of the resolutions have been sanctioned and upheld and prayerfully cherished by every great and patriotic mind, by every intelligent lover of free government from the foundation of the Constitution to this day. Thomas Jefferson bequeathed to them the sanction of his name, and the noblest tribute he could pay to his country is his living testimony in their favor. And the philosophic genius of Clay never found a subject more genial a instre upon which the great national heart as when in the early part of his life he declared against the existence of slavery, and entered upon the noble struggle to inaugurate the final extirpation of the principles of these resolutions in the gradual abolishment of slavery. They early realized that there could be no peace while slavery existed, and that the only conservative principle was in its gradual extinction. How prophetic was the wisdom they gave us, and how fearfully has this nation atone for the neglect of their teachings.

The high and solemn purpose of these resolutions is the harmony and prosperity of the country and the honor of the government. And for what do they appeal to every heart by all the ties sacred in patriotism—by all the pride in our country's glorious past—by all our sympathies for her in the present grand, yet fearful struggle for her national existence, and by all our hopes of her triumphant and glorious future.

This government, more than any government that ever existed, is the people and the servant of the people. Its very life is in the virtuous and intelligent devotion of the people to its principles, and sustained, inspired and administered virtuously and intelligently must continue, as it has in times gone by, the grandest instrumentality in the hands of Providence for the civilization, the development and the elevation of mankind, above all the governments of the earth has it stood in its proud eminence of freedom! How its benign influence has encircled the earth and breathed into generous hopefulness the hearts of every despot.

Above all the nations of the earth have we been blessed in this sacred trust, while the spirit of those who founded it has followed it along with its great mission, and inspiration and bound fast the love and fidelity of the people to its beneficence. But when it sapped its foundations in infidelity and infidelity, how helpless, how powerless, and of power, and we trembled for its life! It was not to rule its subjects with the hand of power; it was not made to oppress for the dominance of power over the many; it was created to protect the wishes, the will, the virtue and the patriotism of those who were to receive and to be the objects of its influence. Entering upon its destiny with a government so benign and so elevated in its aims and purposes, what became the people over whom, in the wisdom of Providence, this government was ordained? It had in its very constitution, in its very inspiration, in every act of its creation, an indissoluble and irrevocable claim to virtue and intelligence and what could contribute to its perfection and the full, free, unobstructed achievement of its high purposes. What has slavery done to elevate and perpetuate the government? Has slavery built up the cause of virtue? Has the study and labor of education been the dissemination of intelligence? Has the influence of slavery been to purify, refine and elevate the human heart? Has it been a mission to make her domain bright with knowledge, wisdom, virtue, liberty and patriotism? Look upon the dark Southern map, and point me, if you can, the evidence of such high purposes. Show me, if you can, any such result, or the history of such mission in the domain of crime, in the wild revelry of rebellion and treason. Have they given us wisdom, virtue, purity or patriotism? Have they not rather given us brutality and degradation, darkness and sorrow? Have they given us fifteen States of human bondage, of traffic in human flesh. They have given us fifteen States groaning with oppression, and weeping over the severance and scattering of domestic affections and domestic felicity. They have given us fifteen States of slave trading and slave breeding. They have given us fifteen States of sterility and barrenness, and of the blighting of God's virgin soil of all its richness, glory and promise. The have done this, not only with four millions of human beings, of whom they became possessed either by theft or by base money-making traffic; they have not stopped with four millions of Africans. But, in their economy, in their distribution of the magnificent empire of a million square miles into plantations, they have excluded from manhood and happiness more than five millions of white men. The inhumanity, the brutality, the degradation of the slave is not the only consequence of slavery. But as a necessary result of the selfishness and the monopoly and absorbing spirit of the institution, it has doomed to poverty, dependence, ignorance, and bebasement, worse, if possible, than that of the slaves, at least five millions of white men, women and children, compared with whose associations, present conditions and future prospects, the serfdom of Russia would be a desirable refuge.

Why are not the "poor white trash," the sand hillers and crackers of South Carolina and Georgia, in the enjoyment of the same moral, intellectual and economic advantages with the yeomanry of Pennsylvania? Because hereditary feudalism, the villainage of the fifteenth century with all its enormities forbids it. Because it is inconsistent with the spirit of mastery and exclusive control that has come down with those who hold rule in the Southern States from generation to generation. While under the liberal progress of the age the very institutions from which they have drawn this dominant spirit, have faded from the countries in which they had their origin, still the original barbarism that gave them birth, has continued in the realm of slavery with unchanging rigor. In politics the same love of exclusive power and impatience of community of privilege has wielded the powers of this government from its foundation to the present day, almost exclusively for the benefit of the slave States.—Whenever an issue has occurred in the administration of the government between the Northern and Southern States, the northern majority has always surrendered to the southern minority. In all the departments of Gov. Floyd to announce those doctrines government, southern influence has had the preponderance, and we have sadly learned, this nation has bitterly learned, at the cost of untold millions of the fruits of northern industry, and the blood of legions of her noblest sons, that the southern minority have had a fearful power in the army and navy of the country.

And what has the South given in return?—what has slaveay contributed to the honor, safety and perpetuity of this government, for our generosity, our liberality, our forbearance? It has contributed to our position and character among the nations of the earth, to our physical resources and domestic economy, and to the perpetuation of the government fifteen slave driving, slave trading, and slave breeding States, and an army of four hundred thousand traitors shedding their blood and the blood of patriots to destroy this government. Here is the result of slavery. Can we, will we, from the force of habit growing upon us for the last sixty years, still close our eyes, and deny to our senses the great truths that are shocking all christendom? Can we deny that we are fighting battles against slavery for the existence of this government?—Can we deny that slavery has forced us to send into the field six hundred thousand of our sons, to waste and die, that the government may live? Can we deny that our own dear land is lighted up with the flames of civil war, and her soil saturated with the best blood of the nation by slavery? This is what slavery has done for the safety, perpetuity, and the honor of this government. It is the inevitable, legitimate, full growth of the spirit of the institution. Its very life is a war upon all free government. It lives and flourishes and triumphs in the decay and death of liberal principles, and it decays and dies with freedom in the ascendant. This is a necessity of its very nature. Why, sir, found a State, divide up its soil and parcel it out into principalities of from three to thirty thousand acres, cover it all over with petty princes, each owning as absolutely as his cattle, the whole community around him, and what have you made? You have established a net-work of monarchies. Begin at Jamestown in 1607, and continue on until you have spread over fifteen States this system of petty tyrannies, teaching day after day for two hundred and fifty years, that man's rank and dignity, and consideration is measured by the number of bondsmen who render to him the tribute of their life-long toil—and it is necessary for me then to argue that you have established in this land a dangerous conflict with all free government? We have it to-day ripened and matured. Here, in this land of ours, the world beholds the conflict between the great principles of civil and religious liberty on one hand, and of studied, progressive, systematic, fully developed tyranny on the other. It is idle to talk about the dissolution of the Union and this war growing out of the conflict between political parties. Long before any political organization had its existence on this continent, the spring was opened from which was to flow this deadly stream; long ago the germ was planted which has grown, flourished, and spread out its poisonous branches until treason drops from its limbs all over the south. Who were that colony that landed at Jamestown? were they devotees of liberty? They were men who had been reared in the mother country under the smile of royalty, men who had revelled in their baronial halls upon the fruits of their broad leagues, and the hard earnings of their slaves—yea, *white* slaves! They were men who boasted that neither they nor their ancestors had stained their hands with toil, and their high prerogative had been to blaze in courtly array in the palace, or in radiant pride to form the knightly circle around the sacred presence of their king in defence of the realm—the chivalry of the land. They did not wait until that Dutch ship furnished them with African commodities of traffic, but they opened a market for white flesh and blood. In their lordliness and contempt for obscurity and poverty, they dealt and bartered in the blue eye and white face as freely and as cheerfully as they ever have in the sable African. And judging from the general exhibition of the old feudal spirit they brought with them—in their distaste for the arts, their disgust for industry, their contempt for poverty, their austere dominance over their dependants, and the cheapness in which they held untitled human life, it may be a serious question whether, by the landing of the first Africans among them this continent was not saved from the spectacle of a more degrading white slavery than ever moved the mercy of the courts of England to alleviate the aching heart of her realm-wide villainage, or attracted the sympathies of mankind to the plains of Russia to lift the yoke of serfdom. In 1607 they boasted that were born to rule; after our disaster at Bull Run in 1861, in the rebel ovation at Richmond, Jeff. Davis boasted "that they were born to rule," and along with that boast went the sneer for universal suffrage and equal participation in the administration of government, and the assumption that wealth and blood carried with it wisdom, and furnished the title to distinction and the exclusive right of government. It was not necessary for us to wait until 1860 for question was "what hath God wrought?" in the streets of Philadelphia, to determine whether there was secession in the South.

Look now to the landing in the North. Who were they? Did they come flaunting their heraldry in the face of shrinking obscurity? They came the persecuted and down trodden victims of political and religious oppression. For liberty's sake they braved the perils of the wilderness and inclemencies of the winter, and led their wives and little ones over the snow path, and reared their cabins, whose only furniture, and only evidence of earthly wealth, was the cradle, the rifle and the Bible. But, oh! what a beginning of greatness and glory! On that rock-bound coast rose the star of freedom—the beacon to guide the oppressed of all the earth to a home and a refuge; and since that day with what a continued, unchanging radiance has that star shot its beams on and on from that cold, bleak, eastern coast, guiding the pathway of progress to where the Pacific rolls its solemn dirge. What a nation has it lighted into being, and what a nation reflects its radiance over the world! Behold the glories of that landing in the wealth, the power, the intelligence, the virtue, the great community of rights, and the God-like development of man in these eighteen free States. Behold the contrast! See who has contributed to honor and perpetuate this government! See who pours out her blood and treasure in defence of the Constitution and the Union! See who have sent six hundred thousand of their sons to rescue the Constitution and the Union, that they may descend to succeeding generations. It is idle to talk of abolitionism in the city of Boston, or a few disunionists in Charleston, producing this great national collision. Secession is but the sullen recoil of treason two hundred years old, breaking against the resistless wave of human progress. As well might you tell me that the signal flame of the volcano gave birth to the surging earthquake, as to refer to Wendell Phillips and his fellow abolitionists as the cause of this great antagonism of principle. Why, Mr. Speaker, we are all of us naturally, instinctively, abolitionists. We were born opposed to slavery. You are opposed to it, and I am opposed to it, and so is the Senator from Berks opposed to it. Yes, even he who has become the champion of slavery in this discussion cannot refuse to step down off the party platform and meet me as man and man, and say "I do not like bondage anywhere." Not even he would, to-night be willing for any cause on earth to admit slavery into this old Commonwealth, this noblest illustration of genuine Democracy—the Democracy that knows no difference among men, except their worth as men and as citizens—that Democracy which has for its motto, "the greatest good to the greatest number." No, sir, not even he, the champion of the pro-slavery party here, would refuse, if need be, to cast off his party harness to save this old Commonwealth from so great a curse. Born and reared as he has been, surrounded by the influences of free institutions, and in the full enjoyment of their glorious results, his soul would abhor it, and his love of equality, and justice, and humanity, would bid defiance to party price and party obligations, and put them all beneath his feet in defence of the honor of this good old State. I tell you, sir, we are all born opposed to slavery. It may be fanaticism, but it so the world is full of it.

We may as well say that the gleam flashing from the pearly crest of the wave is the great ocean itself, as to say that this handful of abstractionists who, in their wild chase after *one* idea have separated themselves from the rest of the world, and left it behind them, are the originators of, or are responsible for, this great collision.—They are only the distant echo, a ripple on the surface, to admonish us of the rising tide of the great sea of humanity that is swelling up to a more exhaled life, and I am sorry for the man who sees so dimly the currents of our national destiny, as to concede to a few miserable fanatics, either North or South, the power of the great leverage that is rocking this nation to its centre. It is the inevitable conflict of antagonistic ideas that have been developed as the growth and progress of the country has enlarged their field of influence. It is the revolt of aristocracy against democracy; of despotism against free government; and if it could succeed, the Southern Confederacy must rapidly mature into an absolute military despotism, because its formation, its source and inspiration, can produce nothing else; and no other form of government can subsist on slavery as a basis, and perpetuate itself against the pressure of liberty in her progress in all the world around it. It is the war of despotism against constitutional liberty; and it never will be effectually and permanently put down till the vigor and vitality of its great moving cause shall be conquered and broken up. It may be suppressed for awhile; but if slavery is not broken it will grow another crop of war for the next generation. Rebellion was as sure to come, as that any great law of nature works the result assigned it by the Almighty. All men of forecast saw it, and admitted it. The only That it has been hastened by political influences there is no doubt. Had freedom been allowed the advantages of her own grand progress, the evil day might have been put far off, and and when it did come, through its own inherent element of decay and the limitation of its verge by the peaceful conquests of the worlds progress slavery might have been found an antagonist far less formidable than has reared its bloody head in the rebellion of 1861. For hastening this rebellion by half a century, and giving it half its power, the Democratic party is responsible. For sixty years, nearly all the life of the government, it has been the predominant and governing political organizations of the country—the party that carried with the masses, and had command of the popular heart. It has administered the government and moulded our national destiny; it has been the greatest political power on earth. Yet through its servility and cowardice, through its lust for power and place, when it should have been master, it became the servant; when it should have vindicated the broad basis of liberty and equality upon which it had its origin, it became the fearful instrument of aristocracy and despotism. When the world looked to it to save the goverment of the country in its purity, and protect it from all evil to conciliate the very powe that despised it for its liberal doctrines, the Democratic party delivered itself and the country over to the service of its enemies, whose only desire br its possession was for its destruction. If the nullification of 1832 had received the retribution its enormity demanded, the spirit of treason would have been broken, its leaders would have become a bye-word and a reproach and their followers would have remember their evil works only to shudder at the impending vengeance that ever awaited disloyalty. But the Democratic party, then in power, stayed be honest vengeance of Gen Jackson and forced him to argue with the "rights of our southern brethern" and hold a parley with traitors. As now, the leaders of treason, were Democratic leaders. The party had te power, and it was its solemn dut to itself and the country whose destiy it controled to have stamped upon their brows the brand of eternal infamy and banished them forever tom their councils, and thenceforth all forever to have protected the government and its great interest from the grasp of its enemies. But, the very audacity of the treason, instead of dooming the chief of traitors to eternal nominy, made him a Democratic hero; and Jno. C. Calhoun instead of a vagaband and outcast from the party, became its master, and the author of the buthern Confederacy with the club of treason brandished above its devoid head, gave it the humiliating alternitive, a transfer of the government t southern control and unquestione obedience to the slave power, or the destruction of the Democrati party and the dissolution of the Union—The fears of the party acceed the boon of existence with southern masters, and in their excess of devotion forever after, the chief of traitors was the prospective candidate of a large segment of the party for the highest honors of the Republic. Oh, how faithfully did it perform its stipulated service. At the command of its master in defiance and contempt of the choice of its honest masses; it meanly cheated Martin Van Buren out of the nomination for the presidency, and in his stead forced upon the country a man it did not want and did not know; and with him under the sacriligious pretence of extending the area of freedom, they expended two hundred millions of the public treasury and the blood of thirty thousand citizens in Mexican conquest, and the anexation of Texas to widen the verge and exalt the power of slavery, and give an empire to treason. Then to quiet the indignation of the people, and to justify the frightful advances of the slave power, the party turned slavery propagandists, and the whole land echoed with the defence of southern rights. The people were arraigned for their suspicions of their southern brethern, and intimidated by the cry of abolitionism, the nation put its gratitude under its feet and cast off Winfield Scott for Franklin Pierce.—And again, and finally to complete the service to startle the world with the culmination of a nation's folly, in the wildest revelry of party madness, by browbeating, by intimidation, by abuse of the public credulity, by corrupting the public integrity, by defiance of law and trampling under foot the sanctity of the elective franchise, and terrifying the masses with the traitor's cry of disunion, they elected James Buchanan president and delivered him over to slavery bound hand and foot. Then came the days of tribulation to this people—then came four years of paralysis to the nation's faculties; then came four years of dying to the nation's hopes; then came the gag on the expression of the popular will; then came the reign of tyranny and violence, and the Lecompton Constitution in Kansas; then the decree of universal slavery went forth in the Dred Scott decision, declaring that wherever the flag waved on our soil or the Constitution asserted its majestic power there slavery was sacred—that slavery was the rule, and freedom the exception.

Did not the South then realize that they were "born to rule?" Did she not rule? With a southern President in his imbecility, madly devoted to their interest, and madly poisoned by the enemies of the councils and interests of his own people—with the army in their hands—with the navy in their hands—with Congress in their hands—with the Supreme Court of the United States in their hands, their favorite ideas of government and their supremacy in the land recognized and sanctioned by the Constitution of the country, nay, the very Constitution surrendered to their interpretation, did they not then rule? Yet still the great body of the Democratic party vindicated the administration and defended and justified it.—But the indignation of the people was aroused to save the country, and when the South saw the great political revolution that was to hurl them from power, and reverse their decree of supremacy, they robbed the public treasury, destroyed the public credit, corrupted the agents of the government, corrupted the officers of the army and navy, stole the public arms, and with the Government helpless and prostrate at the feet of treason, they raised the unholy flag of rebellion.—Still Democrats excused and justified them. And now that we are in the midst of this most terrible war, when every breeze comes from the South laden with the blood of patriots, poured out like water in defence of the government against the war that the slave holders have made to destroy it, the Democracy are here devoting heart and soul to the vindication of the very ground upon which the rebels of the South justify the rebellion; and still under the menace of the Southern club, still under the influence of the old chronic fear, they warn us against the risk of Southern displeasure, even if it be to promote the safety and honor of the government.

John C. Calhoun had his followers in the Democratic party after his treason, and so John C. Breckinridge has, in the same party, still thousands of devoted advocates and defenders—and even on this floor, devoted advocates and defenders of the very institution for whose triumph he has become a chief in the ranks of the rebels.

With what a fearful power the spell of slavery has perverted the minds of men! With what infatuation it still holds them bound to its dictation! With what jealously they guard its integrity, and with what dread apprehensions they see the approaching dawn of the deliverance of the nation from its power. Would to God, for their own sake and the sake of the country, the Democracy could arise to a just appreciation of their duty to their country, and of her demands upon them! Would to God they could arise to that courage which sees no danger so great to the country as the lack of courage to promote its welfare and safety.

As a constitutional obligation, we have kept and are willing to keep the bond that protects slavery wherever the Constitution sanctions it, so long as those for whom its sacred shield performs the doubtful office of sanctioning and protecting it continue to respect and keep the Constitution.—In the name of good faith we will hold the compact of our fathers sacred with those who do not forfeit its protection by violating its conditions. On the conditions of the Constitution, and on those only, will we tolerate slavery. We will respect our constitutional provisions that protect it; but do not ask us to love slavery, or tolerate it beyond the requirements of the Constitution, and let it disappear wherever and whenever it can be constitutionally removed. This, and this only, is the proposition before us; this, and this only, is the purpose of the resolutions under consideration; and for the benefit of the Senators who oppose them so furiously, and whose course of argument has been so strangely foreign to the real question before us, that I am almost led to think, in their excitement, they have forgotten the pending question, and to bring them back to a contemplation of the true issue, before they cast their final vote, I will read the resolution:

"WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States was ordained and adopted to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty to the people;

And whereas, It is provided in the eight section of the Constitution that Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over the District of Columbia;

And whereas, A bill is now pending in Congress providing for the abolition of slavery in said District; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That it is the unquestionable right and manifest duty of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

That our Senators in Congress be and they are hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested, to vote for the total and immediate abolition of slavery in said District, on such terms as may be deemed just and equitable to loyal slave owners therein; and to introduce into their respective Houses of Congress, as recommended by the President in his late message, and support the same when so introduced, a resolution which shall be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconveniences, both public and private, produced by such change of system.

Is it not astonishing that such a proposition, has led to such an opposition? Surely no question ever received so strange, so extraordinary, a discussion, as has this question at the hands the opponents of these resolutions. The Senator from Clarion, (Mr. Lamberton,) did set out with some promise of treating the subject fairly and give the Senate some hope that he would argue the question upon its merits. But he did not proceed far before he got off the track and opened his magazine in defence of the Constitution. Whether he intended anything more, he knows best himself, but that he succeeded in a wonderful display of all sorts of artillery, we all agree His constitutional bombshells were hurled upon the Senate in almost as brilliant and overwhelming a storm as that which covered with eternal renown the Union fleet at Port Royal. But in looking around for the carnage, I find it is all in the Senators own ranks, and we may rejoice in our own safety, with only one regret, that from the Senators constitutional defence, the Constitution has been roughly handled, and got the worst of it, and has good reason to pray for deliverance from its Democratic friends. How many purposes has that blessed old instrument been made to subserve! How many heresies have invoked its shelter; and how many bad causes have invoked its sanction; and how many good ones have suffered from unfair and disingenuous interpretation of its doctrines! The great body of his arguments has been directed against interference with slavery in the States, certainly an imaginary question—the creature of his own brain—for their is no such question under consideration in this Senate. With great gusto he quotes our Republican President as authority against us. I am obliged to him for this compliment to the representative, the embodiment of our principles. But unfortunately for the Senator, Mr. Lincoln is against him from beginning to end, and it turns out that these very resolutions, whose passage he so furiously opposes, embody the life long sentiments of the President, and are really an adoption, and in pursuance of his recent official recommendation to Congress.

He cites Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, as against us. But he knows himself that Andrew Johnson is against him, and as the Senator from Huntingdon, (Mr. Wharton,) has shown among many other good things he has said and done in the course of this discussion, Andrew Johnson has from the beginning of this rebellion been one of the most open and unqualified denunciators of slavery as the source of all our troubles. I have with my own ears time and again heard him denounce slavery, and denounce this rebellion as the slaveholders' rebellion.

Again, he appeals to the high authority of Mr. Clay against the power and right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.—Here he was peculiarly unfortunate for no perversion or distortion of the language of Mr. Clay can wring from him even a concession that it would be unconstitutional to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Clay never pretented that Congress had not a constitutional right to abolish it. He quotes Mr. Clay's speech of 1850 on the great compromise, and what, 'pray, does he get from it, on the power of Congress over this question? Discussing that clause of the Constitution which says Congress shall have power "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such District, (not exceeding ten miles square,) as may by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States," he says: the object of the grant to Congress was to make the District of Columbia the seat of government of the United States. That was the great paramount, substantial object of the grant; and in exercising all the powers with which we are invested, complete and full as they may be for the great purpose of the cession having been to create a suitable seat of government, that ought to be the leading and controlling idea with Congress in the exercise of this power, and, inasmuch as it not necessary, in order to render it a proper and suitable seat of government that slavery should be abolish within the limits of the ten miles square," and, (not to take more time, reading from the speech,) after referring to the faith of Maryland and Virginia at the time of the cession, that slavery would not be abolished in the District, and concluding Congress could not in good faith to these States abolish it, he declares himself opposed to it. No where does he intimate a doubt of the constitutional power of Congress to abolish it, but really concedes it and admits it as beyond question. He says, "exercising all the powers with which we are invested, *complete and full as they may be*." What fuller and more conclusive language could he have used to admit that the power of Congress was beyond a doubt? He never had a doubt of it; and if the English language means anything the clause of the Constitution giving exclusive legislative power over the District, gives this power. Mr. Clay's whole action on the subject was controlled by consideration of expediency. The constitutional question was settled with him; the only question was a question of expediency and of necessity at the time. He says, "inasmuch as it is *necessary and not in good faith with Maryland and Virginia*;" therefore he is opposed to it. That was in 1850, when it might not have been necessary, and when it would not have been in good faith with these States. Again, at that very time he was urged and finally succeeded in passing thro' Congress as part of his own great compromise, the abolishment of the slave trade in the District, and also by that very compromise he ceded back the Virginia portion of the District to the State of Virginia. He had already taken a bold step and nearly shorn slavery in that District of its power. So much was he opposed to its presence there that he had not only removed its traffic from the presence of the capitol, but gave away half of the District to get clear of slavery in it; and only retained slavery in the balance as a peace offering to the "institution" in the States, whose jealousy and indignation at the banishment of the slave trade at Washington had in some way to be appeased, and would not bear the total rooting of it out at once. This was twelve years ago; and so we see how far Mr. Clay went then, and how he felt towards slavery at that time. It was the boldest leap in the abolition of slavery that has been taken in this country during the present century. He thought it unnecessary then to go any further. It was enough for the time. If he lived in this day of rebellion and treason, when slavery is every where arrayed against the country, and breathes only treason, there is no reason to doubt that his voice and all his grand power and influence would be exerted to finish the work he had so boldly began twelve years ago. His life-long opposition to slavery, and his life of glorious and inspiring patriotism all warrant us in the assumption.

I am obliged to the Senator for quoting Mr. Clay. I am glad to see that the Senator retains so much of his old admiration for this great man. We were both once disciples of that illustrious teacher. My highest political pride is that my first vote given for the presidency of this great country was for Henry Clay when the party

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

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BEAVER ARGUS.

BEAVER, PENN'A.

Wednesday, April 30th. 1862.

T. C. Nicholson, - - - Editor

For Auditor-General,

HON. THO'S. E. COCHRAN.

OF YORK COUNTY.

☞ In accordance with the instructions of the County Committee, whose proceedings will be found below, we this week take from our paper the call for the Republican County Convention:

At a meeting of the Republican County Committee, held on Monday, the 28th inst., Archibald Robertson was elected Chairman in the place of Dr. David Minis Jr., deceased.

The following Resolution was passed:—

That it is expedient to withdraw the call for a County Convention, to be held on the 26th day of May; and that the same be withdrawn, to be renewed by order of the Committee.

ARCH'D ROBERTSON. *Ch'n.*

A. R. MOORE. *Sec'y.*

☞ The name of D. L. Imbrie, Esq., having been announced in last weeks' paper, in connection with the Congressional nomination, he requests us to state that he is not a candidate—and would extend to his friends his thanks for the liberal support they have heretofore given him, as well as this renewed favor.

☞ We beg leave to call the attention of our readers to the card of Jos. H. Cunningham, Esq., which appears in to day's paper. Mr. Cunningham is a young man of decided ability; who has studied the law faithfully, and was admitted some time ago to practice in the Courts of this county. We would cordially recommend him to our friends in the hope that he may meet with the success that his prompt attention to business should deserve.

INSANE ASYLUM.—Dr. E. Kendrick, late Superintendent of an Ohio Insane Asylum, has purchased the "Female University," in New Brighton, together with the spacious grounds adjoining the same, with the design of opening, at an early day, an Institution for weak-minded persons. The enterprise is a private one, and the Doctor should receive encouragement from the citizens of Beaver county.

We may have occasion to notice more fully this humane undertaking, under the name of "The New Brighton Rural Retreat."

☞ The cheering news that New Orleans is in our possession has been confirmed. Thus has another glorious victory been won. Surely Secession is about played out. Gen. McClellan is sanguine that he can route them at Yorktown, and we will no doubt ere long hear of another victory. The good work is going on, and they are being smote in all directions. We suppose by this time they are having some doubts whether one Southern man is able to whip five of the "Abolition horde."

Speech of Hon. W. W. Ketcham.

We publish on our first page, by request, the able speech of Hon. W. W. Ketcham, delivered in the State Senate on the evening of the 13th of March ult., relative to the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and the subject of slaves in the States.

Mr. Ketcham most truthfully remarks that the resolutions "enunciate no novel doctrine," nor do they propose any "startling innovations, the results of which are mere conjecture." The idea of gradual emancipation, and abolishment of slavery, found warm friends in the persons of both Jefferson and Clay. They, clearly seeing the encroachment of the slave power upon national freedom, raised their warning voices and attempted to shield their beloved country from the disaster which has now came upon us.

We see, and it does not surprise us in the least, that the Breckenridge democracy are opposing and assailing the President for giving the Emancipation bill his signature. Anything which would have a tendency to affect their pet institution would of course receive their opposition and abuse.

We would ask our readers to give this speech a careful perusal, as we think Mr. Ketcham presents the subject in all its true lights, and shows that he has a just perception of the great truths which he has so long and so ably promulgated and defended.

APPOINTMENT.—Hon. Benj. Rush Bradford, of New Brighton, has been appointed, by Gov. Curtin, a Commissioner to attend to the wants of the Pennsylvania troops now in the west. Mr. Bradford left on Monday to commence the duties of his office.

☞ The Pittsburg *Post* remarked the other day that the people of this age could not do Buchanan justice. We do not think that they can; but most undoubtedly the devil both can and will.

The Union League.

The *Patriot and Union* of Harrisburg, and the *Star*, have at last discovered a mare's nest. They have made the astounding discovery that there has been a secret political association formed by the Republicans to carry the next election in Pennsylvania, and denounce it as an "infamous attempt to disfranchise the people." It is very strange how very sensitive some men are of the rights of the "dear people;" especially just before an election.—This same Democracy could discover no infringement of the rights of the people when Senators were stricken down in the Senate chamber. They could see no infringement during all the Kansas troubles, when an infamous administration was seeking to cram down the throats of an unwilling people most odious constitutions and laws. They could discern no infringement when a legally elected President was attempted to be assassinated, and thus prevented from taking the seat the people had so plainly declared was their wish.

Whether there is any such organization as the one alluded to, we do not know. It smells exceedingly 'fishy.' But of one thing we are certain: people must have better authority than the *Patriot and Union* before they will believe this story. A newspaper that proclaimed the rankest treason from its columns from day to day, is not likely to meet with much credence on any subject. Should there be an organization, we have no doubt it is of an entirely different character than the one named. And it may be that, owing to some of those Democrats back-sliding from the position they were compelled to take by the outraged citizens, and forced to quit talking treason, an organization has became necessary to keep them in the traces. Such sheets, for instance, as the *Patriot and Union*, which had to receive, when the rebellion broke out, a gentle reminder from the citizens of Harrisburg that it must quit publishing and talking treason, or it would become necessary for them to engage in the "pi" business extensively. As far as Beaver county is concerned, our neighbor need have no fears of the introduction of this or any other "new dodge." Republican principles are not of a "temporary character," and they are willing at all times to stand upon the good old platform which has insured them victory before.

Parson Brownlow's Book

Who does not wish to see and read this forthcoming work? Certainly no work of the present day will be half so interesting. As the publisher truly says, "it will lay bare the persecutions and cruelty which marked the development of the secession conspiracy in East Tennessee, the disasters and ruin with which it devastated communities once prosperous, and sundered families once happy."

The famous narrative of Thucydides, detailing the progress of the Peloponnesian war, is not more deeply interesting than will be the work of the Tennessee preacher. Bold, fearless, and resolute, he opposed the ordinance of secession from the first, and his withering denunciations of the leaders of the conspiracy have been published in all the loyal papers of the North.

The Book will be a handsome Volume of 400 pages, fully Illustrated, at $1,25. Mr. E. G. Adlington, of New Brighton, is agent for Beaver county, who will call upon our citizens. Let every one subscribe for a copy of this highly interesting work.

☞ We are pleased to notice the promotion of our friend Dr. Thos. B. Reed, of Washington, (formerly Surgeon of 2d Pennsylvania Regiment) to a Brigade Surgeoncy. He is the youngest Brigade Surgeon in the service; and this appointment is a high compliment to his talents and the manner in which he has discharged his duties since entering the service.

☞ Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, of Philadelphia, has been nominated by the President as Surgeon General of the Army, under the new Act.

The Brilliant Victory.

The brilliant vitory at Pittsburg is announced in the telegraph columns of the New Orleans *Delta*, under a booming cannon. In its comments, the *Delta* says:

Although we have not yet received intelligence of the final result of the battle, there is every reason to believe that the Confederate army has gained a brilliant and decisive triumph, and that, within a few days, the whole of Tennessee will be liberated from the invader.

The Pennsylvania Reserves.

A gentleman from the encampments of the Pennsylvania Reserves reports that the whole division is in most excellent health and spirits, and the men are delighted with the change in their camping grounds. They are anxious that Colonel Simmons, of the Fifth, should be made a Brigadier General; and they are solidly moving in the matter. Colonel Simmons belongs to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and is attached to the regular army.

Declination.

Mr. EDITOR: Your notice in the *Aryus* that One Dollar must accompany the name of each candidate to be announced, was not complied with, on my part. I gave 'nary' Dollar; nor did I tell you to announce my name. It is there, however, and I am thankful to you, and likewise to the kind friend or friends who had it placed there, and will feel doubly thankful to you when you displace it.

The worst thing I have to regret is that for reasons, some of which I will hereinmention, I am at this time forced to become indifferent to the kind wishes of my friends. In the first place I am keeping a little Post-office out here in Darlington, and to relinquish the exceedingly pleasant and lucrative business for the office of County Commissioner might be considered entirely too great a sacrifice, and at the same time exhibit a terrible greediness for office.

Secondly—The duty of County Commissioner for the next term will perhaps be vastly more important than it hitherto has been, requiring greater business tact and sounder judgment than I am possessed of; therefore I very much distrust my competency to meet the wishes of the people.

Thirdly—There are a number of worthy gentlemen asking the nomination, who are all my especial friends, with whom I have no disposition to compete or to enter into strife—if strife it is—but rather enjoy the pleasure of feeling and knowing the support I would have will be possibly equally distributed amongst them.

Lastly—While it is strongly urged that I could easily obtain the nomination at this time, my own judgment dictates a declination in favor of all the remaining candidates, premonishing each that only one of them will be successful; to whom I intend giving my undivided, untiring and hearty support, trusting to all of you, with other good friends, for some position at a future time. Hoping for the final success of each aspirant, I am, gentlemen, your friend and supporter.

JOHN A. FRAZIER.

Southern Rights.

The talk of wise statesmen in the last century was of man's rights—"the rights of human nature." Theirs was a grand philosophic idea. In these days, unluckily, we are driven to discussing exceptions, provisos and qualifications, not principles. One is almost warranted in saying that a *sectional* right is a general wrong.

The Congress of the United States the other day, from a sublime scruple, refused to tax slaves. A tax is to be levied on the people of millions of dollars. Every employment, every investment, the fruit of every branch of skill and handicraft is to be taxed. Taxes on whatever a man produces or handles—taxes on what he eats, drinks and wears—as Sidney Smith says, "taxes on the ribbons of the bride, and the brass nails of the coffin."—But *slaves* are exempt—no tax on slaves. They are property for one class of purposes and persons for another; exempt from the liabilities of property because they are persons; and exempt from being treated as persons, because they are property, "like horses and cattle."

Some of the members from the north are scrupulous about taxing *slaves*, because to tax them was to recognize "property in man." It is about time to recognize slavery as an *fact*, and deal with it as a reality.—Unhappily it is no abstraction, but a stubborn, potential facts. We cannot annihilate it by blinking or affecting not to see it, nor by metaphysical refinements in its discussion. It stares every public man in the face. It is armed and arrayed for the overthrow of the government. It is in rebellion in ten states, at least, to-day.

The absurd scruple about recognizing slavery—the actual possession of slave property—is as ridiculous as the fantasy of Don Quixote in insisting that the windmills were giants.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Major-General Smith.

The telegraph announces the death of Major-General Charles Furguson Smith. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and son of the celebrated Dr. Samuel B. Smith. He entered the Military Academy as a cadet in 1821, and graduated in 1825, standing No. 19 in his class. On the first of July of that year, he was made a second Lieutenant of the Second Artillery.—In 1829 he was appointed the Assistant Instructor in Infantry Tactics at the Military Academy. He served through Mexico, and in 1855 reached the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the Tenth Infantry. He was made a Major-General March 21, 1862, and commanded the second division of the army of the West.—*Pitts. Post.*

Flood in the Mississippi.

A correspondent with Com. Foote's fleet writes:—Elsewhere you will find all about the flood along the Lower Ohio and Mississippi from Cairo to Fort Pillow. The greatest calamity below is the entire inundation of the Lower Mississippi, which is, over its banks on both shores on the levees from Memphis to Natchez. All along from Natchez, Grand Gulf and Vicksburg up to Memphis, the cattle are standing in the water, and perishing, while steamers can only land passengers and freight at the points named, unless flatboats are brought alongside the steamers. The destruction of property is immense, incalculable.—The overflow is attributed to the breaking, and in many places to the cutting of the levees. Plantation after plantation is submerged, and all the stock drowned or swept off by the flood, and the products destroyed. It is really a distressing state of affairs aside from the horrors of a rebellion, fratricidal and civil war.

☞ Atkins has received the new spring style of hats, which he is selling at very low prices.

Army Correspondence.

PADUCAH, Ky., April 8th, 1862.

In view of the fact that we have four or five Beaver county boys in this (Spear's) Battery, and the strong probability of our soon being in active service, I propose writing for your paper occasionally, and thus keep our friends posted in regard to us.

Several weeks ago we left camp Denison on our way to Kansas, but on arriving at Smithland we were halted, and ordered up the Cumberland river to Fort Donelson. Long ere this letter reaches you full details of the battle will have been laid before your readers by abler pens than mine. Confining myself merely to matters and observations since the battle, I would say, having assurances from military authorities, at Louisville, that the contest would, in all probability, continue a week; our battery proceeded on their way in great elation of spirit at the great probability of becoming participants in what was felt would be the crowning triumph of the war. We were not undeceived until we met and passed five steamboats all, ladened heavily with secesh prisoners, numbering at least fifteen hundred to each boat. On arriving at Fort Donelson the river bank presented a most animated appearance, being thickly lined with people. Several thousand of these were secesh, ranged in two lines and under guard, while every hill-top was dotted with the white tents of Union soldiers. Fully twenty boats lay puffing at the landing on which the secession prisoners were being marched by hundreds. A boat to which we were moored along side, was used as a hospital for the wounded, who were still being brought in from the field. With a number of our men I went on shore and lent a hand in carrying fully one hundred wounded soldiers aboard the boat. The state rooms and cabin floor were speedily filled, and even the guards and boiler decks. Their wounds were of all descriptions. Legs and arms had been shot away from some, while others had still more dangerous wounds in the bowels, head and breast, though far less frightful in appearance. The worst looking wound I saw was that of a rebel, who had been shot through both eyes. Another, a Union man, had the shape of his whole countenance changed by a shot in the jaw, which had thrown it out of its place. "Thank God," I could not help saying while looking upon him with moistened eyes, "that your friends are not here to behold your sufferings as I do now." One other had eight wounds; yet, strange to relate, the physician said he would certainly recover. The most sickening sight of all was the body of a rebel, whose thigh was broken above the knee. He was found by our men after the capture of the place, and at his request they built him a fire by the spot where he was lying. In an endeavor to get before it he had pitched forward, face foremost across the fire, and in this position was burned to death. When I saw him he had been placed upon his back, and the horrible ravages of the fire could be distinctly traced—he was burned from his knees upward to his breast. The expression of his face, which was not even singed, was most painful betokening a violent death. But, I feel that I must not trespass upon your patience longer by such painful details.

Shortly after daylight on Tuesday morning I was up and wending my way to the field of strife. The earthworks I passed on the way showed an incredible amount of labor and were most formidable in their defensive nature and extent, enclosing it is said three thousand acres.

Contrary to all expectations the hardest fighting took place a full half mile outside the works, in a dense growth of timber, on the right wing where the Illinois regiment fought so well and suffered so terribly. There the rebels driven to desperation by the merciless shelling of their fortress, had attempted to break our lines and open a way for a general escape. They fought desperately, and everything that marks the spot bears a mute, yet eloquent, attestation of the terrible conflict. In one spot of about an acre in extent, there is scarcely a sapling that is not splintered by the flying grape, and in many cases cut down by the oft repeated shots.

On a subsequent visit on Wednesday, I found forty-nine dead bodies all lying as they fell. They were all secesh, the Union men having all been buried or taken away, and their graves in many cases marked with barrel staves or fragments of pine boxes, on which their names were rudely carved or written; while trenches and graves for half-a-mile mark the unnoted resting places of friends and foes. There is much yet to speak of that I must indwell longer on this portion of my letter.

We were left in log barracks for a week. This time was spent in caring for the wounded and burying the dead. Our whole Battery was sick and in the mud and rain, with no water to drink but that which had drained into the ravins from the slopes of the battle field, we grew worse instead of better. For five weeks we had endured more than any of us ever did in five years before. We have learned that it costs something besides hard fighting to win great victories. The suffering resulting from the concentration of troops into old and stormy weather can be understood only by those who have experienced it.

On Monday the 24th inst., we were ordered to Paducah. We found that place in care of a Provost Guard. The city of Paducah, in ordinary times, contains about 5,000 inhabitants. The business houses and residences are equal to those of any of our Northern cities of the same size. A large business has been done here, principally in tobacco, and evidences of wealth and refinement were visible in every direction. It trade had stagnated; most of the stores were closed. In the few that were open there was scarcely anything to sell, and for articles cheap and abundant at the North, almost fabulous prices were asked. Many of the inhabitants had shut up their houses and retired into the country. Those remaining moved about as quietly as if they thought every day was a Sabbath, and that they were bound to keep it as strictly as New England Puritans. Paducah was a strong secession city. I am told by the rebels here that they give up the cause, and are now willing to come back into the Union and behave themselves. All who will fight have already gone into the rebel army, and those left are glad to be on either side so that they don't have to fight. They are a great deal like some folks we left behind us—non-combatants and submissionists.

Now, in conclusion, one word to our friends at home: Parents, wives, brothers, sisters, sweethearts and friends, all, let me entreat you as a friend of soldiers to write us more letters. You have no idea how much good they do us. Write long letters, and don't forget to speak of Church, Sabbath School and Prayer Meetings. Pray for our soldiers in camp. When you are enjoying the cheerful abundance of your table, or lying down in your own warm bed, think of the soldiers in camp—think of the diseases incident to out-door and camp life. Think, too, of the temptations to which they are exposed unsheltered by the influences of home and the restraints of a christian community. Think of all this, and pray earnestly for them.

And now, to add to a letter already too long, I will merely say that we are under orders to leave for Corinth, Mississippi. Should anything of interest occur soon I will write you again.

Yours in haste,

J. G. ANDREWS.

CAMP NEAR YORKTOWN,
HEADQUARTERS, 63d PA. VOLS
April —, 1862.

Dear Mother: I set down this morning to let you know how we have been getting along since my last. We have moved our camp back out of the range of the enemy's cannon into a woods. Our regiment was on picket for the last twenty-four hours—we relieved the 5th Michigan; we relieve them at night. Our company was posted in rifle pits, in rifle range of two forts. During the night we were not disturbed at all. We could hear the rebels calling their roll in the forts and could hear the names as they called them out. Daylight came and our boys commenced to fire at every rebel that would show himself. During some five hours we kept them from firing their guns. Their bullets were skipping over our heads nearly all the time; we dared not get out of our pits without getting a storm of balls around us. About twelve o'clock they commenced to throw shell into the woods where our Reserve was stationed, doing but little damage. About half-past four o'clock the enemy was discovered in force moving towards the right and left of our pits, with the evident intention of cutting us off from our support and capturing us, or driving us out. In the afternoon our pits were reinforced by twenty of Berdan's U. S. sharpshooters, some of whom were armed with Colt's revolving rifles, and some with their own target rifles. We opened a murderous fire on them from our pits dropping them off as fast as we could, but they came too strong for us, and we fell back to our reserve. While we were falling back we were exposed to a galling fire from them and from the forts, their shell bursting around us and over our heads. We deployed as skirmishers, opened on them, our battery also piled the shell into them. Part of our company with company A, were deployed to support the battery, as the rebels were flanking around on the right of it. Our boys and company A poured it into them as fast as we could load and fire. In a short time our Colonel, old Ak. Hays, arrived and told the boys to advance on them, that reinforcements were coming. We commenced to crawl up to them on our hands and knees, loading on our backs and taking advantage of everything to cover us from their fire. Soon two companies of the 57th Pennsylvania boys, Col. Campbell, arrived and opened on them a heavy fire. The rebels soon commenced a retreat, leaving their dead on the field. Gen. Johnston says that we killed 60 or 70 of them. Our company and company A have the honor of saving our battery. Our Captain and Lieut. Hurst were with us, cheering us on bravely; our Captain, with his Sharp's carbine, poking in a shot on every opportunity. Henry Kelly, a sharpshooter, and myself had our pit. Robert Darragh was on the left from us, and was the last man to leave the pits. How he escaped being shot was miraculous. Our boys fired very coolly, taking good aim. We had one wounded, Thomas Brooks, from Beaver county; he was wounded in the thigh—a flesh wound—and will soon be well again. Company A lost one man, who was shot dead.—Company K lost one, and had several wounded in the hands—slightly. A number had bullet holes in their coats and pants. There were 120 men in the rifle pits from companies A and C. The rest were posted in other places. Our 120 men were attacked by a force said to be 1,500 strong. During the fight we could see a rebel officer mounted on a black horse, cheering his men; several of us pulled on him, and he threw up his hands and fell off, perhaps dead. The whole of the regiment were fighting during the day; but we had the warmest work.

Gen. Hentzelman had two divisions drawn up line in of battle to be ready in case of a general attack from the enemy. We are busy mounting siege guns of large calibre, and the ball will soon open in earnest.

I was near Brooks when he was shot. He stood it well, never giving any signs of pain.

Colonel Hays says it was as desperate a fight as he ever saw. We held our ground until we were relieved by the 2d Michigan, when we returned to our camps and a good rest.

I am well, and all our mess, and all the Rochester boys. Give my love to all friends. I will write on every opportunity.

Your son, JOHN T. MILLER.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

Letter from "Occasional."

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1862.

Have you ever heard a Secessionist talk politics who did not claim to be a Democrat? Have you ever heard a sympathizer with Secession talk politics who did not boast of his Democracy? Men who have been identified with all the battles against the honored organization—buried in the grave of Douglas—and whose malignity against the old priciples of that party has been exhibited under all administrations, are now seeking shelter under the name of Democracy in order the more successfully to assist the rebels in arms against the Constitution and the laws. These partisans employ a logic of their own when reminded of their complicity with the traitors. They argue that the army is composed of a majority of Democrats, and that it is a shame to denounce them when these, their political friends, are engaged in defending the flag. If an appeal could be taken to the soldier-Democrats they would make such an answer to these assumptions as would abundantly satisfy the William B. Reeds, George M. Whartons, Fernando Woods, and Charles O'Conors, that all men who do not stand heartily by the Administration in the prosecution of this war are held in detestation and contempt.—*The only Democrats who really sympathise with these partisons are the men who follow the standard of John B. Breckinridge, now one of the chiefs in the rebel army, and on the 6th of April one of the most blood-thirsty assailants of our heroic column.* These Democrats regard every attack upon the Administration in the free States as a manifestation of friendship for them, and in proportion as their hopes of victory diminish they look forwrad to the day when the Breckinridge party may be reorganized in the loyal States, and when public sentiment in that quarter may be so divided as to render a restoration of the Union entirely impossible, unless upon such terms as shall bring back to power the active instrument of its attempted destruction. They are as greatly horrified at what they call a violation of the Federal Constitution as your local Secessionists, and, while toiling to destroy that Constitution, and to substitute for it the slave charter of the Confederacy, they re-echo every charge of the partisans alluded to, that Mr. Lincoln and his friends are conducting this war outside of our own fundamental law. When the Norfolk *Day Book* calls for peace and for separation, it simply repeats the logic of William B. Reed and Robert Tyler when they insisted that the South could not be subjugated, denied the expediency or legality of coercion, and pleaded for such a partition of the Union as would throw Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the free States of the Mississippi valley into close and permanent connection with the seceded section. These facts cannot be contradicted, and they present themselves with crushing force to the masses who are called upon in the name of Democracy to rally under the standard of the leaders who refused to withdraw Breckinridge from the field in 1860, and persisted in their treachery, knowing that Mr. Lincoln's election would be the inevitable result. Can loyal Democrats forget the conduct of these men in the late Presidential campaign? Can they ever forgive their proceedings, their proscriptions, their tyrannies at Charleston and at Baltimore? Nothing was asked of them but the acknowledgment of the plain principle, that the majority should rule; nothing but a reaffirmation of the Cincinnati platform which they had adopted in 1856; nothing but that the doctrines so fearlessly advocated by Douglas—doctrines which adhered to by Buchanan, would have tranquilized the public mind and prevented the present civil war—should be reincorporated in the Democratic platform. Douglas himself repeatedly proposed that, if this were granted, he would gladly withdraw from the competion for the nomination and support any other candidate. His friends in both Conventions, were the ascertained majority of the delegates—a majority not only of the Southern traitors, but a majority over all, including the purchased hirelings of the Administration of Mr. Buchanan and the men who sold out for a price after having been chosen to represent the Douglas sentiment of their respective districts. Had William B. Reed, Joseph B. Baker, Robert Tyler, Arnold Plumer, William Bigler, and their familiars, yielded to this demand Mr. Lincoln might still have been elected President, but the Secessionists would have been deprived of the excuse which, after he was chosen, placed so powerful a weapon in their hands. But all appeals to these malignants were unavailing. They rejected every argument, clasped hands with the men now attacking the flag, and participated in the outrages which closed in the disruption of the Democratic party. The Democracy of the free States, while recalling these events have only to look around them to see the same spirit is manifested by the same men at the present hour, and they may rest assured that, if they can divide the loyal sentiment of the loyal States, the country will be permanently and irreparably demoralized, and every hope of an honorable peace and a constitutional readjustment forever destroyed.

OCCASIONAL.

☞ Judge Woodward, of the Supreme Court, has decided that the Stay Law, passed May 1861, is unconstitutional.

New Orleans Taken.

FORTRESS MONROE April 26.—*To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:* A fugitive black, just arrived from Portsmouth, brings the Petersburg *Express*, of yesterday, which contains the following dispatch:

MOBILE, April 25.—The enemy passed Fort Jackson, at four o'clock, yesterday morning. When the news reached New Orleans, the excitement was boundless. Martial law was put in force and business was completely suspended. All the cotton and steamboats, excepting such as were necessary to transports corn, ammunition, &c., were destroyed.

At one o'clock, to day, the operator bade us good bye, saying that the enemy had appeared before the City.—This is the last we know regarding the fall. Will send particulars as soon as they can be had.

The negro, bringing the above reports that the rebels have two iron clad steamers nearly completed, and that it is believed that the Merrimac will be out to-morrow. JNO. E. WOOL.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF RAPPAHANNOCK, April 27.—*To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:* I have just returned from the camp opposite Fredericksburg. I was told the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 26th, had been received in town announcing as follows:

"New Orleans Taken.—Great Destruction of Property.—Cotton and Steamboats enough Saved to take away Ammunition.—Great Consternation of the Inhabitants.

IRWIN M'DOWELL, Major Gen. Comg

From Corinth, Mississippi.

CAIRO, April 26.—A special from Cairo to the *Journal* says: A reconnoisance in force was made toward Corinth on Thursday. When nine miles out our force surprised the Rebels in camp, took twenty-seven prisoners, destroyed camp equippage and advanced to Pea Ridge, within six miles of Corinth, remaining there from eleven a. m. until three p. m., seeing no signs of the enemy.

Mr. Stevenson, of Danville, who accompanied the reconnoisance, reports that there was heard constant rattling of cars and sounding of whistles toward Memphis, creating the impression that the Rebels were evacuating Corinth or that place.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—Special dispatches from Cairo to the *Democrat* says: Passengers who reached here this morning on the steamer N. W. Thomas, which left Pittsburg Landing on Thursday night, bring highly important intelligence. In the engagement between the advance guards of the Union and Rebel armies on Thursday, the rebels were driven back toward Corinth.

Gen. Halleck was pushing his whole army vigorously forward.

Intelligence from the Gulf.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The rebel steamer Florida has been captured by the United States bark Pursuit.

Forts Barrancas and M'Rae have been abandoned by the rebels.

The Connecticut brought eight ex-member of the Galveston Artillery who escaped from impressment, and four refugees from Tampa Bay. Every port except Tampa on the coast of Florida, had been evacuated by the rebels.

The sloops of war Richmond, Hartford, Brooklyn, and Iroquois, were plated with heavy chain cable from their ports to a point below the water line, previous to commencing the attack on the Mississippi forts.

The Captain of the French war steamer Milan, visited Fort Jackson under flag of truce, with the view of assisting the French residents of New Orleans who might desire to get out of the way of the impending battle. He was seized by the rebels and imprisoned over night, but on the next day they released him. He returned to the vessel greatly enraged at the indignity.

Death of Gen. C. F. Smith.

PITTSBURG LANDING, *via Louisville*, April 26.—Major General C. F. Smith died at Savannah, Tennessee, on the twenty-fifth instant, at four o'clock p. m. of dysentery. He was taken sick shortly after the occupation of Savannah by the forces under him, and has been suffering and sinking slowly for some weeks, though his condition was not thought dangerous until within the past week. His family had been notified and were on their way to Savannah.

Gen. Sherman arrived here yesterday.

Fort Jackson, near Savannah, Reported Taken.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The *Mercury* states, on the authority of the officers of the steamer Boston, that Fort Jackson, six miles below Savannah, is in possession of our troops, and that our pickets, are within four miles of Savannah.

The steamer Atlantic, from Port Royal, with dates to the 24th inst., brings eighty-five prisoners from Fort Pulaski and 1,957 bags of ungined cotton, and 36 bags of ginned cotton. She brings no news.

THE VOTE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* publishes the official vote of fifty-one counties of Western Virginia on the new constitution and emancipation. The aggregate is 16,797 for and four hundred and forty-one against the new constitution, and 6,052 for and six hundred and eighteen against emancipation—Majority in fifty-one counties for the constitution, 16,359, for emancipation 5,434.

☞ The latest news from Commodore Foote's flotilla, off Ft. Wright, is up to Saturday, when there was a great flood in the Mississippi. The mortar boats remain in position, and occasionally throw a shell into the rebel works, but receive no reply. The rebel gunboats are not in sight. They are then to be hauled out of the rapid running water.

Revolt Among the Irish.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, }
NEAR YORKTOWN, April 24. }

A deserter, a young and intelligent lad, belonging to an Alabama regiment, came within our lines this morning. A good deal of his information is very important, but improper for publication. He confirms the statements of the deserting rebel colonel and lieutenant who came within our lines on our left, regarding the refusal of an Irish Brigade among the rebel troops to continue in arms against the Union army. The refusal originated from their seeing an Irish regimental flag on our side. The sight of the shamrock and harp of Erin, around which the gallant sons of the Emerald Isle have for centuries rallied with such devotional unity—revived the old feeling of brotherhood. *They said they would not fight, and they will not.* As described to me by the young Alabamian, the scene of the surrender of their arms was one of grand impressiveness—one of those sublime scenes in national history of rarest exhibition, and only called out by that highest intensity of internal struggle wherein are revealed the highest and noblest traits of humanity—an exhibition of moral grandeur and lofty dignity poets and painters grasp as their finest themes, but essay in vain to fittingly memorialize either in words of immortal song or on the unfading canvass. The entire act, the first firm resolve, its announcement, giving up their arms and colors, and facing the beauty of death that might be meted out to them, show a spirit of martyrdom and earnest self-sacrifice that savors of the wild war legends of Cromwell time. The entire brigade is still under arrest. Among the Irish regiments on our side there is great rejoicing and enthusiasm at the course taken by the rebel brigade. If it is possible to increase the fighting furor that existed among them previous to this event, it is increased now. They have a new stimulus to fight for—the rescue of their countrymen now held prisoners on the other side of the entrenchments.

President Lincoln Visits a French Vessel

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The President's visit to the French frigate Gassendi at Alexandria was an event of considerable importance. It was the first time a President ever went on board a French vessel of war, as it is the first time a vessel of that class ever came to Washington. The President was received on the wharf by the Admiral, and the honors paid a monarch. He was then conducted to the same cabin where the Emperor of France had been received, and the same national emblems of the United States and French flags were displayed. The President was pleased to express his admiration of the beauty and neatness of the vessel, and the perfect discipline of the crew. He was then conducted to the quarter deck, where the officers were presented to him. The President remained on board about an hour, and then returned to the city, having passed the national salute. Dahlgren and the other officers of the Navy Yard were present during the visit. The Gassendi is a splendid specimen of the modern steam frigate, and is commanded by Captain Mallet, a French officer of high character and reputation. The President was received on board and left the vessel with the same honors that were paid him on his arrival. The visit was a gratifying one to the President and the whole party, and passed off in the most satisfactory manner. It was deemed a happy augury for future amicable relations of the two countries.

The New Iron-clad Frigate

is progressing so rapidly that the chief engineer at Philadelphia says she will be launched in the first week in August. The keel is already laid, and the frame is rising at the rate of two inches of wood and iron per hour. She will be barkentine rigged, and her spars so arranged that when they all come down to the deck the ship will be dismasted. The shipyard is still visited by large numbers of persons, most of whom are compelled to take a view of her from the fence surrounding the yard. This has been found necessary to prevent accident and annoyance to the workmen.—*Pitts.*

Secretary McCulloch's Annual Report.

—Our readers will recollect that Secretary McCulloch, in his communication, have recommended that, as yet, are not in existence. They are alleged to be the same bank. The vignette over portrait of Gen Scott; 10 on each upper corner; with shield and sickle on the reverse, and a female with a basket of fruit on the lower right.

Sterling House,
No. 107 Second Street
(BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET)
PITTSBURG, PENN'A.
BOARDING BY THE MEAL, DAY OR WEEK.
Terms Very Moderate. [ap30

J. H. CUNNINGHAM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office on Gen. Wilson's Office.
NORTH SIDE OF THE DIAMOND,
BEAVER, PA. [ap30.62

Kerr's Hotel,
Third Street, Beaver, Penn'a,
S. KERR, *Proprietor.*

WILLOW WARE, Lamps, Shades, and Lamp Chimneys, at HENRY'S.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL person's interested in the following Administrators and Guardian accounts, which have been passed and filed in the Registers Office, of Beaver county, Pa., will take notice that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court, to be held at Beaver, on Wednesday the 4th of June 1862, for confirmation and allowance;

The final accounts (real and personal) of Samuel B. Wilson, Administrator of the estate of John McBrier, dec'd.

The final account of John Eitemiller, Administrator of the estate of Andrew Goetz, dec'd.

The final account of Mary R. McKee, Administratrix of the estate of Robert W. McKee, dec'd.

The final account of David Kennedy and James Shellito, Administrators of the estate of William Crooks, dec'd.

The final account of John Wilson, Administrator of the estate of James M. Wilson, dec'd.

The partial account of William Leaf, Executor of the last will and testament of Wm. L. Dickinson, dec'd.

The final account of Ephraim Christler, Executor of the last will and testament of Wm. Bryan, dec'd.

The final account of Jno. W. Douglas and Edwin Reader, Executors of the last will and testament of Michael Douglas, dec'd.

The supplemental and final of Joseph Lawrence, Executor of the last will and testament of Andrew Johnston, dec'd.

The final account of George Bruce, Administrator of the estate of Charles Bruce, dec'd.

The final account of James Davis, Surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Henry Davis, dec'd, who was Executor of the last will and testament of George Wyke, dec'd.

The account of James Davis, Surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Henry Davis, dec'd.

The account (Real estate) of Jackson Swearingen and John McCartney, Executors of the last will of Mathew H. Jeffrey, dec'd.

The account of Jacob Bruce, Administrator *de bonis non* of the estate of Wm. J. Bruce, dec'd.

The Guardian account of John A Steinbach, Guardian of Phillip Ketzel, minor son of Conrad Phillip Ketzel, dec'd.

The Guardian account of Christian Black, Guardian of Elizabeth E. Burns, minor daughter of Allen Burns, dec'd.

The Guardian account of James Ralston, Guardian of Geo. W. Ralston, minor son of James.

The Guardian accounts of Samuel Piersol, Administrator *cum testamento annexo*, of the estate of Michael Barger dec'd, who was Guardian of Isaac and Henry Smith, minor sons of Henry Smith, dec'd.

The Guardian accounts of Regina Miller, Administratrix of John Miller dec'd, who was Guardian of John Martin, Catharine and Adam Freshcorn minor children of Adam Freshcorn dec'd.

A. R. MOORE, Register.
Beaver, April 30th, 1862.

RAIL-ROAD HOUSE,

ADAM JOHNSON, PROP'R,
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

TEAS—Young Hyson, Black and Imperial, at HENRY'S.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—Lemon and Vanilla, at HENRY'S.

CARBON OIL, 55 cents per gallon, at HENRY'S.

CANS, Preserving and Pickling, at HENRY'S.

CIGARS—White and Brown, at HENRY'S.

WHITE CHINA Potatoes and Corn Meal, at HENRY'S.

OATS—Rosin, Proof & Gambier, German Castile, Fight and Family, at HENRY'S.

WHITE LEAD, Zinc, at HENRY'S.

THE CANS best in use, at HENRY'S.

MAGIC TACK HAMMERS, Shoe Brushes, Blacking, Jim Crow and Sweet Oil, at HENRY'S.

RYE COFFEE, Goodrich's Coffee and Extract of Coffee, at HENRY'S.

MOLASSES, Molasses, and New York Syrup, at HENRY'S.

TOBACCO—Anderson's Fine Cut, Naturals Leaf, Gauges, Baltimore Plug, and Fine Cut, at HENRY'S.

PAPER, Printing, Wrapping, Straw, Manilla, Boards, Note and Letter Paper, Envelopes, at HENRY'S.

"The Union,"

Arch Street above Third,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Upton, S. Newcomer, Prop'r.

THIS House is central. Convenient by Passenger Railway Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the Travelling Public.

TERMS, $1.50 PER DAY.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

THE DRUG STORE of the late David Mines, Jr., M. D., is for sale. The entire STOCK OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, PAINTS, OILS, &c., together with the SHELVES, DRAWERS, BOTTLES, COUNTERS, SCALES, &c., &c., will be sold at private sale, upon reasonable terms, to a purchaser taking the whole. A lease of the premises in which the store is kept can be obtained. Immediate application must be made to the subscriber. DANIEL AGNEW,
Beaver, Apr. 22. Administrator.

Estate of David Mines, Jr., M.D., Dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Wills, &c., of the county of Beaver, upon the estate of David Mines, Jr., M.D., dec'd., late of Borough tp., in said county, to the subscriber residing in the Borough of Beaver, in said county. Debtors will make payment, and creditors present their claims duly authenticated to the undersigned.

DANIEL AGNEW,
April 12. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of JOHN ANSLEY, dec'd, late of South Beaver township, Beaver co., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES L. ANSLEY,
April 22. Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of John Hunter, of Ohio township, Beaver co., dec'd, having been duly granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

ANDREW WATTERSON, Brighton, tp.
Apr. 23. Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Mrs. ABIGAIL GLASS, late of the borough of Hookstown, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscribers properly authenticated for settlement

JOSEPH CAIN,
M. LAWRENCE,
April 23. Executors.

WASHING SODA at Dr Minis' Drug Store.

STATE & COUNTY TAX.

THE County Treasurer will attend in the several Townships and Boroughs, for the purpose of receiving the County and State Taxes for 1862, at the times and places designated below, viz:

Georgetown,	May	19,	Hotel.
Glasgow and Ohio,	do	20,	Smith's Hotel.
Industry	do	21,	D Eakin's Hotel.
Phillipsburg,	do	22,	H Bimber's do
Freedom,	do	23,	S. Furnier's.
Harmony,	do	24,	Hotel.
Rochester boro,	do	27,	W. D Johnston's
do twp	do	28,	do
Bridgewater,	do	29,	H. Anbenr's.
Patterson,	do	30,	Robertson's store.
Brighton,	do	31,	R. Eakin's.
North Sewickly,	June	11,	N. Haze's.
Franklin,	do	12,	W. & C. Phillis.
Marion,	do	13,	G. Hartzell's.
Pulaski,	do	14,	R. Wallace's.
Fallston,	do	17,	Toll House,
New Brighton,	do	18,	Edgar's Hotel.
New Sewickly,	do	19,	Geo. Rauscher's.
Economy,	do	20,	W Breitenstein's.
do	do	21,	Mrs. Bryan's.
Big Beaver,	do	24,	Mrs Miller's.
Chippewa,	do	25,	Mrs Cunningham's
Ohio,	do	26,	Aber's store
Ohio & S. Beaver,	do	27,	Kerr's store.
South Beaver,	do	30,	Jos Lawrence's.
Darlington twp,	July	1,	J. P. Dilworth's.
do boro,	do	2,	A. J. Cook's
Moon,	do	7,	W. Elliott, Esq's
Raccoon,	do	8,	D. Ewing's.
Independence,	do	9,	J. Holmes'.
do & Hopewell	do	10,	Orr's store.
Hopewell,	do	11,	Robert Scott's.
Hookstown bor,	do	14,	T. T. McKibben's
do & Greene tp	do	15,	do
Hanover & Greene	do	16,	G. Miller's.
Frankfort boro,	do	17,	H. McCutcheon's.
Hanover village,	do	18,	Short's store

☞ Payment can be made in any adjoining districts.

G. C. BRADSHAW,
apr16,62 Treasurer.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of JNO. CRAIG, of Greene township, Beaver co, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscribers properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN CRAIG, Raccoon tp.,
M. LAWRENCE, Hookstown,
April 23. Executors

THE
SATURDAY MORNING POST.
The best Family Newspaper in
WESTERN PENN'A.
And the only Democratic Union Sheet in Pittsburg.
ESTABLISHED IN 1804.

It contains all the CURRENT NEWS OF THE DAY reliable, Monetary, Market and Commercial reports and a choice selection of Tales, Poetry, Literary and Scientific Articles, Valuable Statistical Information, Agricultural News, &c.;

—ALSO—

The Latest Telegraphic News,

Embracing every important item of News, Foreign and Domestic, Congressional Intelligence, Legislative Proceedings, &c., &c.

Terms, $1 *per annum for a Single Copy, or* 11 *Copies one year for* $10.

ADDRESS JAMES P. BARR,
Editor and Proprietor,
Corner Fifth and Wood sts., Pittsburg Pa.

☞ Send your money by mail at my risk.

Proposals.

SEALED Proposals will be received from this day until the 1st day of May next, at 12 o'clock m., for the erection and completion of a Union School House, in the Borough of Beaver, Beaver co. The house to be of Brick, 51 by 61 feet, two stories high, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the Shop of Robert Tallon, in said Borough.

Also, proposals for the enlargement and repairing of the Brick School House in the village of Bridgewater, in said county, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the residence of Daniel Fairstone in said village.—Proposals will be received for the entire work, or for the different mechanical parts separately.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
HENRY BUCK,
Beaver April 14, 1862. Sec'y.

☞ The School house and lot in the Eastern end of the Borough is offered for sale. For information apply to Secretary of the Board

AMBROTYPES!!

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL, LIFE LIKE PICTURES can now be had at the COURT-HOUSE, IN BEAVER.

These pictures are not mere daubs, but warranted SUPERIOR to any that have ever been made in Beaver county, by any other artist. To be convinced, call and examine specimens. I will remain but a few weeks

☞ Gallery in the same room occupied by me in 1855. C. A. GRIFFIN.
Apr9 Photographic Artist

TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

School Books and Stationery at Wholesale.

The subscriber has always on hand Osgood's & M'Guffey's Speller & Readers, Ray's, Arithmetics, Stoddard's Arithmetic, Pinneo's Grammars, Bibles, &c., Testaments, Letter Cap and Commercial Note papers, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books, Steel Pens and Holders, Copy Books, Slates, Ink, Ink stands, Bonnet Boards, &c., &c.

Usual discount for cash. Goods packed and delivered to any part of the city.

ROBT. S. DAVIS,
feb15 73 Wood st., Pittsburgh

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Abel Burns, late of New Sewickly tp, Beaver co. dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will please present them to the subscribers duly authenticated for settlement.

MARY BURNS, Ex'x,
mar19'62. WM. B. OWEN, Ex'r.

THE UNION SAFE!

NEW STORE!!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and former patrons that he is

JUST OPENING

in the Room formerly occupied by Wilson & Boden, Third street, Beaver, an extensive assortment of new and desirable goods; among which will be found

DRY GOODS,
of every description
SUITABLE FOR THE SEASONS
HARDWARE, GROCERIES,
Boots & Shoes
QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

and in fact everything usually kept in a first class village store.

☞ Call and examine Goods and prices.

HUGH J. ANDERSON.
Beaver, June 13, 1860.

BENTEL, ARBUCKLE & CO,
MANUFACTUTERS OF
CARBON OIL,
ROCHESTER,
BEAVER COUNTY, PA. [ap32

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order issued out of the Orphan's Court of Beaver county, I will expose to public sale by vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on

Friday, May 16th, 1862,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, late the property of Dr. REUBEN CUNNINGHAM, deceased, situate in North Sewickly township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone, thence by land of Thomas Irwin, north one and a half degrees west, seventy-three and four-tenths perches to a white oak, thence north eighty-nine and three-fourth degrees east, along the southern line of purpart "C," in the partition of said real estate, fifty-five perches to a stake, thence by lands of Conrod Fisher, south one and a half degrees east, seventy-two and four-tenths perches to a Sugar tree, thence by land of said Fisher eighty-eight and three fourth degrees west, fifty five perches to a stone, the place of beginning, containing twenty five acres and eight perches, the same being purpart "A," in the partition of the real estate of said decedent in the Orphans's Court of Beaver co, on which are erected a small one story log house and log stable, about sixteen acres cleared the balance in good timber, and all under fence. There is a well of water near the door of the house, and a good spring, and vein of coal in the land.

Also, a certain other piece or parcel of land situate in North Sewickly township, Beaver county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake, thence by land of Conrod Fisher, north one and a fourth degrees west, forty-six and three-tenths perches to a stake, thence by the southern line of purpart "C," in said partition, north eighty nine and three-fourths degrees east, one hundred and seven perches to a stake, thence by land of Jas. M. Runyan, south one and a half degrees east, thirty-nine and eight-tenths perches to a stake, thence by the southern line of purpart "B," in said partition, south seventy degrees west, thirty-six perches to stake, thence north eighty-six and three-fourths degrees west, thirty-eight perches to a stake, thence north eighty-six degrees west, along lands of J. Kelly, five perches to a stake, the place of beginning, containing thirty two acres and eighteen perches, the same being purpart "B," in said partition, nearly all cleared and under fence — There is a vein of coal and spring of good water on the same.

Also, a certain other piece or parcel of land situate in the township and county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a stake, thence by lands of Benjamin Reno, north three-fourths of a degree east, fifty four and ninety-five hundredths perches to a stake, thence by the southern line of purpart "D" in said partition, east two hundred and eighty-five and a half perches to a stake, thence by lands of James M. Runyun, south one and a half degrees east, fifty-three and seven-tenths perches to a stake, thence south eighty-nine and three-fourths degrees west, two hundred and eighty-six and a half perches to a stake, the place of beginning, containing ninety-eight acres and three perches, the same being purpart "C" in said partition, on which are erected a two-story log dwelling house, one good frame barn, one good log barn, a store spring house with frame house over it, grain house and wagon shed: a large portion of the land is second bottom, about sixty acres cleared, the balance in timber, and all under fence, except the division fences. There is a vein of coal, and the lands is well watered, with several springs of good water; there is also an Orchard of good fruit on the same.

Also a certain other piece or parcel of land situate in the township an county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a stake, the northwest corner of purpart "C," in said partition, thence north a half perches to a stake, thence north seventy eight and three-fourth degrees east, along lands of John Wiley, seventy-two and a half perches to an iron wood, thence crossing the Connequenessing Creek, and along lands of Robt. Lorance, north one and a fourth degrees east, eight-five and three tenth perches to a stake on the north side of said creek, thence up said creek on the north side thereof south eight and a half degrees east, sixty-five perches to a stake, thence south thirty-three degrees east, ten perches to a stake, thence south fifty five and a half degrees east, thirteen perches to a stake, thence south sixty-one and a fourth degrees east, sixteen perches to a stake, thence south eighty six degrees east four tenths of a perch to a stake, thence north eighty-one and a fourth degrees east, fourteen perches to a stake, thence north forty-one and a half degrees east, twenty-two perches to a stake, thence north twenty eight degrees east, eighteen perches to a stake, thence north thirty degrees east, fifty-eight perches to a stone, thence by lands of Smith Hazen, south seventy-one and three fourths degrees east, thirty-four perches to a stake, thence south thirty eight and a half degrees east, one hundred and sixteen and a half perches, crossing said creek to a wild cherry, thence by lands of James M. Runyun, south one and a half degrees east, thirteen and a half perches to a stake, thence by the northern line of said purpart "C" east two hundred and eighty-five and a half perches to a stake, the place of beginning, containing one hundred and eight acres, and one hundred and forty-three perches, the same being purpart "D," in the said partition of said, real estate, on which are erected a good frame dwelling house with store-room attached, a large frame stable and out buildings, about seventy-five acres cleared, the balance in timber, nearly all bottom land and all under fence except the division fences. There is an orchard of good fruit on the premises, and the whole is well watered, having several springs of good water.

Also, a certain other piece or parcel of land situate in the township and county aforsaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the north side of Connequenessing Creek at a stake, thence north fifteen degrees east, twelve perches to a stone, thence by lands of Smith Hazen, north eighty-nine and three fourths degrees east, sixty eight perches, to a stake at said creek, thence, across said creek along lands of James M. Runyun, south one and a half degrees east one hundred and four perches to the place of beginning, containing sixteen acres, and twenty-eight perches, the same being purpart "E," in said partition, on which are erected a large frame dwelling house, late the residence of the said Dr. Cunningham, with a large store room connected, a large frame stable, and out buildings, all first bottom on said creek, and all cleared and under fence. There is a good spring on the premises, and it is otherwise well watered. Also, on

Saturday May 17, 1862

at 2 o'clock, p. m., on the premises, the following described two lots of ground in one enclosure, situated in the village of Wirtemburg, Wayne tp., Lawrence county, Pa., late the property of the said Dr. Robert Cunningham, deceased, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of said enclosure, on a public alley, thence along said alley north eighty-seven degrees east, nine and four-tenths perches to the south east corner of said enclosure, thence north three-fourths of a degree west, eleven and forty-one hundredths perches by land of Leiben Barfer to the intersection of an alley and street, thence along said street, south eighty three degrees west, nine and forty-five hundredths per to a corner on said street thence by land of Conrad Fisher, south three-fourths of a degree east ten and seventy-eight hundredths per to an alley to place of beginning, containing one hundred and four perches strict measure, the same being purpart "F," in the partition of the real estate of said decedent, in the Orphan's Court of Beaver Co. on which are erected a good two story frame house unfinished, and a good frame stable; the two lots are inclosed together with a good board fence, and there is a well of excellent water near the door of the dwelling house.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale by the Court. One third in one year thereafter, with interest from the same time, and the deferred instalment to remain charged on the land during the natural life of the widow of said decedent, with interest thereon from said confirmation, to be paid to her annually by the purchaser, his heirs and assigns, and at her death the said instalment to be paid to the persons legally entitled thereto. The last two instalments to be secured by bond and mortgage

apr16,62 HUGH BENNETT,
Administrator.

TIME TABLE.

CLEVE. & PITTS. R. R.

BEAVER STATION—GOING EAST.
Commencing, Monday, Nov'r 4, 1861
Trains leave Beaver Station as follows:
8.10 A. M. Arrives at Pittsb'g 9.40 A. M.
2.45 P. M. " " 4.10 P. M.

GOING WEST.
Trains leave Pittsburg as follows:
1.55 A. M Arrive at Beaver, 3.20 A. M.
3.20 P. M " " 5.00 P. M.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Pres't.
F. R. MYERS, Gen'l. Ticket Ag't.

PITTS. FT. W. & C. R. R.

ROCHESTER STATION—GOING EAST.

	Leave Rochester.	Arr. at Pitts
Brighton Accom	6,42 A. M.	8,25 A. M.
Alliance "	9,15 "	11,10 "
Brighton "	12,25 P. M	2,10 P. M
Mail,	2,30 "	3,50 "
Express,	3,45 A. M.	6,00 A. M.

GOING WEST.

	Leave Pitts'g.	Arr. at Rochester.
Mail,	1,55 A. M.	3,10 "
Brighton Accom	9,20 "	10,57 "
Alliance Accom	2,30 P. M	4,05 P. M
Brighton Accom	4,20 "	5,57 "
Express	1,40 "	2,55 "

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BEAVER COTNTY.

In the matter of the application for a Charter of Incorporation for a Church in Ohio Township, Beaver County, to be known by the name of "The Presbyterian Congregation of New Salem."

March 17, 1862, the application of Wm. McMillin, Robert H. Barclay, James Cowan Jesse M. Warrick, Andrew S. Glass, James Alcorn, Stephen Clark, James M. Wilson, John Moore, Ralston P. McMillin, William Hamilton, T. G. Boyd, Wm. Campbell, John Johnston, John Kerr and Lorenza McMillin, asking that a corporation be established, to be known by the name of the "Presbyterian Congregation of New Salem," having for its object the worship of God, according to the faith and discipline of the "Old School Presbyterian Church of the United States of America," presented to the Court, whereupon the Court having perused the said instrument, and being of opinion that it contains nothing contrary to law, direct said instrument to be filed in the Prothonotary's office, and order publication according to law, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary, the aforesaid Charter of incorporation will be granted by the Court at the next Term.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss.
A true extract from the Record.
ATTEST MICHAEL WEAND, Pro.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Eliza O. Barker, dec'd., late of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement. J. W. WILSON, Ex'r.
New Brighton, Apr 9.

Notice to Builders.

SEALED Proposals will be received up to the 20th of May next, for the building of a Brick School House, 26 by 36 feet, 12 foot story, in District No 2 in Brighton Township, near John Small's Blacksmith Shop.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the residence of the Secretary, or at Andrew Carruther's. Contractors are required to give security for their performance

By Order of the Board.
WM. F. LAFFERTY,
April 14, 1862. Secty.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John McElroy, late of Independence tp. Beaver co. dec'd., are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claim against said estate will please present them to the subscribers properly authenticated for settlement. CHAS McHENRY,
JOHN McHENRY jr.
Apr. 3. Administrators.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Nicholas Dawson, late of Ohio township, Beaver co., dec'd., having been duly granted to the subscriber all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

April 2nd. MATTHEW LAUGHLIN, Ex'r

HOOKSTOWN
High School.

THE SUMMER SESSION OF THIS Flourishing Institution will commence

Monday, 14th of April, 1862,

RATES OF TUITION:

For the Common English Branches—per Session of Five months.....$ 5,00
Higher English Branches and Mathematics.....7,50
Latin and Greek Languages.....10,00
Apr. 9. L. Y. HAYS, Principal.

GREAT
BARGAINS
IN NEW
Spring and Summer
Dry Goods,
AT
E. R. GARDNER & CO'S,
92 MARKET ST.,
PITTSBURG, PA.

"The Howe Sewing Machine,"
SOLD BY
A. M. M'GREGOR,
CORNER PENN & ST. CLAIR STS.,
PITTSBURG, PENN'A.,
NEEDS ONLY TO BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED. [ap23—6m.

BLUE and Garmine Inks, at Dr Minis' Drug Store

TREASURER'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the 13th day of March, 1815, entitled "An act to amend an act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes," &c., and the several sub-sequent acts supplemental thereto; and the several acts in conformity therewith, requiring and directing the sale of unseated lands for County, State, Boro', School and road taxes, and the 41st section of the act of April 26th, 1844, authorizing and directing the return and sale of all real estate as unseated lands are now sold, in satisfaction of the taxes due and unpaid by the owner or owners thereof;—Also, the acts authorizing the sale of unseated lots in the boroughs of Beaver, Bridgewater, Rochester, and Fallston, for Borough taxes.—The following lots and tracts of unseated Lands, &c., in the county of Beaver, or so much thereof as will pay the arrearage of taxes accrued thereon for the years 1859 and 1860, (and so much taxes of previous years as remain unpaid,) will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Beaver, on

Monday, 9th day of June next.

continuing the same by adjournment, if necessary. G. C BRADSHAW.
Apr. 2, 1862. Treasurer of Beaver Co.

☞ Persons desirous of paying the taxes due upon any lot or tract in the following list, are notified to do so before day of sale, and no property will be withheld from sale on a promise of payment.

NOTE.—All property marked with a star (*) is returned under the 41st section of the act of 29th April 1844.

SALE LIST

For the Taxes or 1859 and 1860.

Borough Township.

Reputed Owners.	Ac's.	No.	Tax
Crickmore F D lot		44	57
do 1 lot part	4	20	1 52
do 1 out-lot		100	60
Dunham S in-lot, Hemphill's pl		9	14
do " "		10	14
do house and lot "		11	71
Dundas Jas 1 lot Mendenhall's pl		35	48
* do 1/4 lot "		36	23
Davis J Rev N. W. end in lot		40	32
* do house and part out-lot		42	4 05
Gregg Marg't part out lot		34	24
Johnston Elijah 1 in-lot Beaver		37	77
Rawden F, 1 lot Davidson's pl		1	72
do 1 " "		2	47
do 1 " "		11	48
do 1 " "		12	72
do 9 " "			
Porter's pl 1 2 3 4 5 6 18 19 &		20	1 28
do part out lot Vera's pl		36	19
Sisor H H's heirs 1 lot Hemphill's pl		8	47
do " "		10	48
Small Jno sr. " "		40	28
*Whitmore Jas " Sharon		1	84
* do house and lot "		4	06
Young P B 1/2 in-lot		39	51
Wegle Jacob 1 " Noss' pl		7	24
Thompson W A parts in lots 3 &		39	1 95
Mendenhall H 1 lot Mendenhall's pl		27	72
do 1 "		28	47
Shedecker Augustus 1 in-lot		39	74
Buchanan Sarah in-lot		68	80
Patterson Saml part in lot		39	18
* do house and part in-lot		14	2 33
Marks Isaac 1 lot		101	48
*Brown H J & and lot Garen's pl		6	2 59
*Buffum H W " Hemphill's pl		14	2 37
*Lacey Jos " Davidson's pl		40	2 85
*Mitchell Hugh " Hemphill's pl		21	1 90
*McClelland J. " in S. & co's pl		38	1 42
*Stewart S house and part out-lot		24	3 42
*Withrow Wm 1 Bridgewater		8	6 65
*Blake M 1 lot, David on's, Pl		15	1 71
*Scott A house & lot Sharon			1 90
* do 1 lot "			95
Bridgewater Borough.			
Dundas J 1 lot & 1/2 Mendenhall's pl		35 & 36	2 37
Mitchell Andrew 2 lots		40 & 41	3 20
Rawden F 4 lots Davidson's pl 1 2 11 12 and		13	
do 9 lots Porter's pl 1 2 3 4 5 6 19 "			
do 1 out-lot "		36	12 63
Sisor H H 2 lots Hamilton's pl		8a 10	3 22
Small Jno 1 lot Hemphill's pl		40	42
Mendenhall H 2 1 Mendenhall's pl		27 & 28	1 50
do 1/2 lot		21	30
Dunham S 2 lots Hamilton's pl		9 & 10	1 67
* do 1/4 lot		11	1 66
Crickmore F 8 lots 35 34 and		44	1 84
*Mitchell Hugh house and lot		21	2 70
*Buffum H W house and 1 lot Hamilton's pl			2 00
*Porter Wm stable and 2 lots		9 & 10	2 09
do 4 lots 11 12 13 and		14	40
*Gardner Js heirs house & lot		9	1 66
*Smith Hugh "		57	2 00
*Williams Jno (colored) house and lot Vera's pl 95 and		8	2 08
McElroy Geo part out lot west M. street		27	2 00
Maratta Francis 1 lot		31	40
Brighton Township.			
*Anderson Margaret, land sold R Eakin and J McCullough		1	1 57
Jackson on John land		24	38
*Dunham Sylvester 1 out lot		10 89	95
* do 1 "		10 100	48
* do 1 "		18 101	63
* do "		10 106	52
Big Beaver tp.			
Pittsburg, Cleveland and New Castle R R Co, land		1	48
McKinley Thos "		50	4 27
do "		22	1 92
do "		36	3 42
*Hall & Co "		10	76
Chippewa Tp.			
Beaver Manufacturing Co		37	9 77
Smith George		48	1 92
Darlington Tp.			
Jackson S adj Rev S Patterson		6	1 03
Cleveland & Penna Coal Co		27	4 43
Crawford Hugh adj Carey		16	4 68
Darlington Boro.			
Hamilton & Anderson 1 lot		31	
do do "		63	72
Economy Tp.			
Hoffman Michael land		8	95
Phillips Wm P 1 lot Baden			68 29
Swan John " 1 "			67 48
Boyd Wm " 1 "			19
Rodgers George 1 "			40 19
do 1 "			42 19
do 1 "			43 19
Allen Arthur land		7	20
Bradford D R "		200	7 20
Fallston Boro.			
Bradford D R 4 lots 5 6 7 and		8	1 28
Davidson Wm adj Duncan's land		10	1 50
Dundas Jas 5 lots			1 38
Kelly Robt 1 coal lot			5
Hays Adam 1 lot Williams' pl			65
Mason E 6 lots 19 20 26 27 28 &		52	2 29
Meaner Mrs 1 lot Williams' pl		12	94
Williams Jno 2 lots "		5a6	2 82
Williams Jesse 2 lots "		4a13	2 32
Williams Isaac h & 2 lts "			1 20
Williams T's heirs 3 lots "		9 23 & 24	
do do 1 small gusset			3 78
Williams Perry 1 lot Williams pl		53	1 10
Williams Robt 1 "		3	1 88
Walton Sarah 7 lots 38 39 47 48 49 50 and		21	7 40
Welch Nancy 7 lots 36 37 44 45 46 51 and		22	9 15
Owners unknown 1 lot		9	82
do do 1 "		19	41
Ramsey M's heirs 1 lot		29	45
*Inman Abram house and lot			1 43
Glasgow Boro.			
Phillips Wm P 1 lot		11	47
Hanover Tp.			
Woodrow Othiniel, land		80	3 67
Hopewell Tp.			
Grimes John sr, land		18	320
"Grimes John jr "		53	512

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

for whom the Senator appears as champion here to-day, disgraced their country and doomed it to untold evils by defrauding the nation of its choice and pursuing with hellhound ferocity its most illustrious man to the grave. Oh, that the Senator had cherished the teaching of that great man! We should not have been opposed to each other to-day on this question had he done so.

Again, on this constitutional question the Senator from Berks urges that the State of Maryland has the right to be consulted on this question and that her consent is indispensible to the authority of Congress to abolish slavery in the District. For, in the original cession he says the Legislature of Maryland had not the right to abolish slavery and could not cede to the United States government any higher power than that Legislature possessed. In answer to this I claim that slavery in any of the Southern States is a local institution, and that it may be created or abolished by local powers.

Again, the Constitution of the United States was made before the cession of the District of Columbia to the United Sates. That instrument declares: "Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district, not exceeding ten miles square as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States." Now, I ask whether the State of Maryland ceded her portion of this district to the Constitution of the United States or whether the Constitution was made for the case of that portion of the District of Columbia. Here is the Constitution of the United States. In it are contained certain conditions: that any territory ceded by any State and accepted by the general government shall be subject to the exclusive control of the Congress of the United States. Now with this broad constitutional advertisement heralded on the brow of the supreme organic law of the land, I ask whether, when the State of Maryland ceded her portion of the District to the government, she did not cede it to all the conditions of the Constitution, and surrender forever all her rights therein to the supreme and absolute control and ownership of the government. What rights did she reserve? What powers over its destiny? What voice or power in governing its people? Has she ever pretended since the cession, to legislate for any interest in the district? It would be a usurpation. It would be properly treated by the general government as a revolutionary invasion of the prerogatives of Congress. To say that Congress has not power to declare what shall be done or what shall not be done in the territory over which the Constitution has given it absolute control is monstrous. No man will pretend that if Congress deemed it necessary for the purpose of the government to take possession of all the real estate in the district, paying its owners for it, that they could not have a right under the Constitution to do so. And if the government deem it for its good and for the good of the country to take the slaves in the same way can it not do it? If Congress can declare, as no doubt it has the power and the right, that it is necessary for the welfare of the government that nobody shall reside in the district, why cannot Congress rightfully declare that slaves shall not remain in the district, paying their masters for them. I take it, sir, that in the District of Columbia, Congress may rightfully declare what personal relations shall or shall not exist, that this power is given by the Constitution, and wisely given for the protection of the government itself.

This much for the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

Next as to the duty of Congress. The Senator from Berks contends that it is not the duty of Congress to abolish it, but that it is the duty of Congress not to abolish it, and—as the only inference I can draw from his argument—to keep it there. Without looking farther he contents himself with setting up the duty we owe to the State of Maryland. He says the abolishment of slavery in the District would furnish a place of rendezvous for free negroes and runaway slaves, where they would plot and scheme conspiracies and forays against slavery and from which tumults and insurrections would be raised in Maryland, and he asks us, if it was for this she ceded the District to the government. He seems terror stricken at the idea of a few free negroes and runaway slaves. When Maryland comes to read his speech she will be astonished at the danger she has been living in all her life without knowing it and I have no doubt will be profoundly grateful to the Senator for his information and his sympathy.

Does not the Senator know the State of Maryland has among her population, and has, had, longer than he has lived, more free negroes than all the negroes, free and slave together in the District of Columbia, and that on her whole northern border she is bounded by the free State of Pennsylvania full of free negroes. Truly she has been fortunate to have been so long in the midst of overwhelming danger and yet unharmed. Truly she cannot be aware of her constantly impending peril, or she could not be so happy and indifferent. And then does he not suppose there is power enough in the United States government to keep the free negroes and runaway slaves in order? It is absurd. It is the old story of slavery. It is not the fear of forays, or tumults, or insurrection. It is the fear of the example of freedom—its influence upon the slaveholder. The people of Maryland would laugh at his fears of forays and insurrections from any such cause. But the slaveholders in the blindness of their prejudice dread the example of freedom, because they have reason to expect that under its benign light at the capital, the slave influence will die out from the administration of the government, and cease to control the nation, and as slavery wanes all along the borders of the free States, by the voluntary act of the slaveholder himself, under the influence of free associations, so do they expect the radiance of freedom at the capitol to produce a like influence on all the surrounding States.

Few men have ever had the hardihood to object to this mode of emancipation—be the act of the slaveholder himself, influenced only by what he himself, by the light of freedom, discovers to be repugnant in slavery.

Would the Senator deny to freedom the exercise of the force of her example upon the free will of the slaveholder. Will he deny it to the slaveholder himself.

Still he says this would be interfering with slavery in the States, and doing by indirection what we dare not do directly under the Constitution, and declares it a great enormity. Well if this be so, the State of Pennsylvania and every free border state has a great sin to atone for. We of Pennsylvania have been committing this sin for at least sixty years, and if the Senator's argument be sound, we should immediately set about making amends by introducing slavery into this State and keep here with sufficient intensity to make good the time we have been sinning against slavery by our free example.

I am as ready to discharge my duty to the state of Maryland as the Senator anybody else, am as desirous that Congress should discharge its duty to the State of Maryland as anybody else, but there is a higher and broader view of this question than mere courtesy or duty to any single State. There is a high duty which Congress owes to the whole country—to the people of all the States. The District of Columbia is the seat of the only free government on earth, and the existence of slavery at the capitol, at the very centre of our nationality is a humiliating libel on the Government of the country, and a disgrace to the morals and progress of the American people. Our national honor demanded its abolishment long ago.

The very safety of the government demands that slavery, with its corrupting influence, shall be swept away from around it. The great duty of self preservation demands that it be done. If what I have stated is the result of slavery in all the slave States pray, what loyalty, what patriotism, what support has the government to expect from in it the District of Columbia where it nestles right under the shadow of the captol; where the dark form of the slave lingers about those magnificent portals and traverses its lofty corridors and porticos. For sixty years its corrupting power has pervaded every department of the government. For sixty years its baneful influence has been felt from the centre to the remotest verge of the country and there is to day surrounding the capital of the nation a population of sixty thousand people, with a sympathy educated for sixty years in the antagonisms of slavery to the government. Pray, sir, how can you expect that the treason and rebellion that lights up the land with civil war to-day can be put down while the counsels of the nation have their origin and its decrees emanate from the very atmosphere of disloyalty—where there is scarcely a dwelling, a boarding house, a hotel, an office, a street or avenue that does not teem with danger to the institutions of our country, you might as well send that government to the city of Richmond, the capital of secession, and ask it there to keep its counsels and preserve them untainted and execute them uninterrupted, as to expect it in the district of Columbia while slavery remains there in the free exercise of its power. The world knows that the sympathy of slavery in the district of Columbia for the enemies of our country, and the shelter it furnished for spies and the knowledge it gave the rebels of the plans of the government, cost us the disaster of Bull Run and filled the nation with sorrow. The world knows that treason at the Capital has hedged our every step, overwhelmed us with defeat after defeat, and crimsoned the Potomac with the blood of patriots. How long how long is this to continue? How long shall treason sit at our hearthstone and defy us? How long oh! how long shall the proud ensign of our country float out over the dome of the Capitol shadowing the sneers and derision and defiance of treason beneath its very folds? How long shall the freemen of this land be forced to mingle with the enemies of our country and allow treason to rebuke our national pride at the very threshhold of the temple of our liberties?—In the name of the founders of the Republic, in the name of all the glories of our history, in the name of the nation's honor and safety, in the name of the six hundred thousand men we have sent to bleed for the perpetuation of this government, let this national evil be removed. God only can tell the demoralization this country has suffered, the patriotic blood that has been shed, suffering endured, and sacrifice undergone, because of the slave influence at its capital. Since the capital cannot be cast out from slavery let slavery be cast out of the capital. If, for the past sixty years, that capital instead of standing in the midst of slavery, had reared its dome in the atmosphere of a free State; if for the past sixty years northern statesmen, instead of going down into slavery, has been surrounded by the inspiring influences of the free north, and southern statesmen had been brought here for sixty years; and instead of imbibing southern principles and receiving southern impressions for all that time, we had devoted sixty years to the dissemination of northern ideas and northern principles over the south through southern statesmen, how much of the bitterness and enormity of this rebellion would have been mitigated, and how much we should have contributed to a love for the Union all over that land of treason; and how much more efficient and powerful for our defence in the day of trouble, in the dark day of national disaster, and how much more glorious in prosperity, in its high mission of developing and magnifying this nation would have been that government surrounded, and cherished, and supported, and sustained by its friends, by the sympathies, the hopes and the watchfulness of those whose first and continued inspirations were forever in harmony and in love with its spirit. It was upon the question of the location of the Capitol that the first secession spirit showed itself in the south. They foresaw that we did not. They saw the power and influence which its location within slave territory would give them. It came within one vote of being located north, and their threat—aye, the threat of Virginia—that she would secede if the Capitol was placed within free territory, changed that vote and placed it south. They made it a matter of vital importance, and it required all the wisdom and exertions of James Madison and the leading men of Virginia to prevent secession then. And if they thought it a matter of such controlling and overwhelming importance at that day, does it not become us to consider well the importance to the cause of freedom of the removal of slavery from the Capitol, that the institution shall no longer exercise an influence there. We have the authority of at least all the leading men of Virginia, at that day, for the importance which they attached to the subject. I repeat that if, instead of our representatives going south for sixty years, and allowing themselves to be encircled and poisoned with what slave influence, year after year and returning north with southern impressions, we had brought southern people north, and sent them south carrying down the inculcations and impressions of the north, there would have been more patriotism in the country to-day.

The Constitution provides that Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of Congress suppress insurrection and invasion.

And it provides further that Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the government of the United States or any department or office thereof.

Congress has raised armies and expended millions to suppress insurrection and repel invasion. It sat week after week and month after month making laws to render this power available, and week after week and month after month it was foiled in its efforts, until it almost despaired of being able to overcome the evil of treason that surrounded it. Congress legislated and martial law with its iron hand was invoked. Prisons were filled with men and women; military guards took possession of the homes of private citizens, worthy the systems of espionage worthy the Empire sought in vain to chain the spies and traitors and hedge up the accursed meanderings of the agent of rebellion. All the pains and penalties Congress could inflict with the aid of the military arm to execute its decree, could not prevent it. It is vain to attempt to dam up the poison stream by fines and penalties while the fountain remains. Let the source be dried up. Let Congress avail itself of its constitutional right to make the laws necessary to carry into effect to power of protecting the government by acting this all important law, and they will remove and cut the roots the source of all enmity to the government at its own doors, and it will be free to exert all its powers without spies and guards, and prisons for the very people who are fed at its table and live by its parental kindness.

I have now said all I desire in reference to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

I ask the indulgence of the Senate for a few moments while I take but a hasty glance at the remaining all important and momentous proposition: The offer of the general government to come forward in aid of the States that may be disposed to commence the gradual emancipation of their slaves by their own voluntary act.

I regard this proposition as containing the noblest invitation to moral progress and social elevation ever offered by a government to its people. It proposes to extend the powerful arm of the general government to relieve a portion of its people from the burden of the most deadly incubus that ever weighed down their intellectual, social and political hopes. It says to these States but accept our relief and we will aid you, but reach out your hands to the liberality of the government, and decay shall vanish from your midst and you shall join the march of prosperity. It proposes no exertion of power or authority; no dictation—no interference with private rights—no encroachment upon the will or even the prejudices. The Government comes in her majestic beneficence conserving every right and respecting every preference of the citizen; and with one hand on the Constitution of the land, and with the other pointing the way to individual happiness and national greatness, in the name of her own safety and glory, and the elevation the harmony and prosperity of the States, she invites them to accept her maternal kindness. Who, that loves his country with patriot's heart, beholds her struggling against the storm that has broken upon her, can contemplate the promise of this proposition and not rejoice for the future it heralds. I believe, sir, that at length, after wandering so long in darkness, uncertainty and anxiety a lamp shines upon our pathway to lead us up to ultimate peace and harmony and national brotherhood.

I see in the spirit of these resolves the dawn of a long unbroken day of happiness. Already from behind the war cloud gleams the star of hope and by its bright beams flashing on the future, I see my country in majestic harmony leading the world in the march of greatness, and her grand old flag beaming down the Heaven born lustre of her stars on realm of universal freedom.

MARRIAGE.

ITS loves and hates, sorrows and angers, hopes and fears, regrets and joys; MANHOOD, how lost, how restored: the nature, treatment and radical cure of spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness; involuntary emissions, sexual debility and impediments to marriage generally; nervousness, consumption, fits, mental and physical incapacity, resulting from SELF-ABUSE—are fully explained in the MARRIAGE GUIDE, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This most extraordinary book should be in the hands of every young person contemplating marriage, and every man or woman who desires to limit the number of their offspring to their circumstances. Every pain, disease and ache incidental to youth, maturity and old age, is fully explained; every particle of knowledge that should be known is here given. It is full of engravings. In fact, it discloses secrets that every one should know; still it is a book that must be locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of twenty-five cents in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 SPRUCE Street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

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Samuel Harmen,	Rochester.
Stephen Smith,	Bridgewater,
David Minis, jr.	Beaver.
John Sargent,	New Brighton,
Duncan & Edgar,	Fallston.
A. C. Hawkins,	Rochester,

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Have now their SPRING STOCK of

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A SMALL FARM
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a small FARM, situate in Big Beaver township, Beaver county, Pa., within a few rods of

HOMEWOOD STATION

on the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, about five miles above Old Brighton, containing about TWENTY-FIVE ACRES. There is erected thereon a comfortable log and frame House forty two by eighteen feet. Also a frame Barn, 47 by 20 feet, and one frame shoe shop, 47 by 16, all enclosed and under fence.

☞ For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Beaver, or of William Graham, on the premises. may1 J. C. WILSON.

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A FIRST CLASS SCHOOL FOR THE EDucation of young ladies. Special care given in the Primary and Preparatory Departments.

All expenses except Tuition and Washing, per term of fourteen weeks.....$38 00
Tuition from $2 50 to $8 00 including languages.

No efforts spared to make the school worthy of the confidence of its patrons.

☞ Send for a Catalogue.

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Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

THIS preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia and all Bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee, will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of three pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

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A NORMAL DEPARTMENT, under the care of Messrs MERCER & PIERSON, will be opened in BEAVER ACADEMY, at the commencement of the Summer Term, MARCH 25th, for the benefit of Teachers and for those who wish to qualify themselves for the profession. For particulars address

S. B. MERCER,
Feb. 26, '72. Beaver, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the Estate of John Conkel, dec'd., late of South Beaver tp., Beaver county, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in the said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will please present them properly authenticated for settlement. MICHAEL CONKEL, Adm'r.
Mar19,1862-6t.

Knox Fruit Farm & Nurseries.

J. KNOX,
BOX 155, PITTSBURGH, PA.

SELECT LISTS OF STRAWBERRIES.

FOR $5 we will furnish 100 plants each of the following kinds: Triomphe de Gand, Trollope's Victoria, Burr's New Pine, Jenny Lind and Wilson's Albany.

For $10 we will furnish 100 plants each of the following choice kinds: Triomphe de Gand, Trollope's Victoria, Vicomtesse Hericart de Thury, Fillmore, Downer's Prolific, Burr's New Pine, Jenny Lind, Cutter's Seedling, M'Avoy's Superior and Wilson's Albany.

Triomphe De Gand.

For description of this superb and unrivalled Strawberry, see our circular. We will furnish this variety and the Wilson's Albany, the two leading kinds, at the following rates:

Triomphe De Gand.

50 cents per dozen, $2 per 100; 5,000 for $45; 10,000 for $75; 20,000 for $100. For the $100 lot, five per cent. will be charged for boxes and packing.

Wilson's Albany.

25 cents per dozen, $1 per 100; 5,000 for $10. Larger quantities at same rate.

For $100 we will furnish 10,000 Triomphe de Gand and 10,000 Wilson's Albany. Five per cent. will also be charged for this lot, for boxes and packing.

Plant's by Mail.

We will send to any post office address in the country, post paid, and carefully put up so as to *carry safely*, one hundred good plants of any variety found in our catalogue at the prices there annexed. For instance, 100 Wilson's Albany for $1, 100 Trollope's Victoria $1,00 100 Triomphe de Gand $2, &c.

☞ No orders filled for plants by mail for less than one dollar's worth, of any one kind, and when less than 100 are ordered, it must be at the dozen price.

Raspberries.

Brinckles Orange and Franconia $1 per dozen $5 per 100, $30 per 1000. Fastolff, River's Large Fruited Monthly, Knevitt's Giant, Hudson River Antwerp, Red Antwerp, Red Antwerp, Yellow Antwerp, Allen's Hardy, 75 cents per dozen, $3 per 100, $25 per 1,000. Improved American Black Cap, 50 cents per dozen, $2 per 100, $25 per 1,000.

Select Lists of Raspberries.

For $10 we will furnish 100 Brinckle Orange, the finest flavored Raspberry, as well as one of the largest, most beautiful, and productive; 100 Franconia, a very large red berry, of good flavor, attractive and enormously productive; 100 Improved American Black Cap, much larger, more juicy, better flavored, with fewer seed, and in every way superior to the common Black Cap. The plant is entirely hardy, and very productive, and the fruit is much sought after in the market.

The above kinds include the three colors, red, orange and black, and furnish a pleasant variety in flavor. We regard them as the best for amateurs, and the most profitable for market culture.

Blackberries.

New Rochelle, $1 per dozen, $5 per 100, $25 per 1,000. $100 per 5,000; Dorchester, 75 cents per dozen, $4 per 100, $25 per 1,000; Newman's Thornless; 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100, $20 per 1,000. We will send 100 each of the above three kinds for $10. Each package of Strawberry and Blackberry plants will contain printed instructions for cultivation.

For prices of Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Rhubarb, Asparagus, &c., see our circular, which will be sent to all applicants enclosing stamps. We have opened at No. 29 Fifth street, a

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☞ Office in the Court House.
Jan. 30, 1862.

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We, the undersigned Mayors, hereby certify that the Druggists, Apothecaries, and Physicians of our several cities have signed a document of assurance to us that AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has been found to be a remedy of great excellence, and worthy the confidence of the community.

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For Tumors, Ulcers, and Sores.
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For Tetter or Salt Rheum.
For Scald Head and Ringworm.
For Cancer and Cancerous Sores.
For Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and Humors.
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For Syphilis or Venereal Diseases.
For Liver Complaints.
For Diseases of the Heart.

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
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Ayer's Ague Cure,
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For Statesmen, Judges, Editors, Physicians of the oldest schools as well as new, give it their unqualified sanction, and recommend it for all cases of eruptions, and diseases of the scalp and brain; but all who have used it unite it testifying that it will preserve the hair from being gray, and from falling to any age, as well as restore. Read the following:—

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PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—Your Hair restorative is rapidly gaining popularity in this community. I have had occasion to lay prejudice aside, and give your Hair Restorative a perfect test—

During the year 1854 I was so unfortunate as to be thrown from my sulky against a rock near the roadside, from which my head received a most terrible blow; causing a great deal of irritation, which communicated to the brain and external surface of the head, from the effects of which my hair was finally destroyed over the entire surface of the head. From the time I first discovered its dripping, however, up to the time of its total disappearance, I employed everything I could thing of, being a professional man myself, and, as I thought, understanding the nature of the disease, but was finally defeated in every prescription advanced.

These and no other circumstances induced me to resort to your worthy Hair Restorative, which I have every reason to believe, produced a very happy result, two months after the first application. I had as beautiful a head of young hair as I ever saw, for which I certainly owe you my most sincere thanks. Rest assured, dear sir, I shall recommend your remedy to all inquirers; moreover, I shall use my influence, which I flatter myself to say, is not a little.

You can publish this if you think proper.

Yours, very respectfully,
M. J. WRIGHT, M. D.

Office of the Jeffersonian, Phillippi, Va. Dec. 12th, 1858

Dear Sir—I feel it my duty as well as my pleasure, to state to you the following circumstances, which you can use as you think proper. A gentleman of this place, (a lawyer,) has been bald ever since his youth; so much so, that he was compelled to wear a wig. He was induced to use a bottle of your "Hair Restorative," which he liked very much, and after using some two or three bottles his hair grew out quite luxuriantly, and has now a fine some head of hair. The [illegible] Bradford, and as he is very well known in the adjoining counties, many persons can testify to the truth of this statement. I give it to you at the request of Mr. Bradford. You can sell a great deal of your Hair Restorative in this and the adjoining counties if your have the proper agents. Yours, &c.,

THOMPSON SURGHNOR.

DR. WOOD: Dear Sir, Permit me to express the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color, about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

S. THABERG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes: large, medium, and small; the small a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; medium holds at least twenty per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for $3.

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From 50 cents to any desired price.
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From 50 Cents to any desired price.
CLOAKS & SHAWLS,
A large stock from $2 00 and upwards.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Hon. John Scott, of Hopewell Township, Beaver co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscribers properly authenticated for settlement.

ROBERT C. SCOTT,
DAVID REED, Ex'rs.
ma5,'62.

Teeth! Teeth!

THERE is nothing made by art that adorns and beautifies a man or woman so much as a nice sett of teeth. Dress as you will, and should you be unfortunate enough to exhibit a sett of bare gums or old decayed stumps of teeth, your beauty disappears as nothing.—Their use is of more importance, than twenty times their cost. They are nature's mill to grind your food, if that is not well ground the stomach cannot digest it, consequently indigestion follows. Then go at once to

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He will make you a very fine sett of Gummed Teeth, on Coralite Base, for $15 Gold Plate Gummed Teeth, $50; Silver plate gummed teeth, $25; common setts, coralite base, $8 All work warranted to render satisfaction. Workmanship as good as any made in the county. After the first of April, 1862, the price of Coralite will be higher. He uses an Electro Magnetic Galvanic apparatus for the alleviation of pain in extracting teeth.

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